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Spy Guilty Of Giving U.K. Data To Russia

By Peter Osnos

Washington Past Service LONDON — Geoffrey Prime, a longtime Russian language special-ist for British intelligence, pleaded guilty Wednesday to passing secrets to the Soviet Union that did "exceptionally grave damage" to Britain and its allies during the past 15 years.

past 15 years.

Sentencing Mr. Prime to a total of 38 years in prison — 35 years for espionage and 3 years for extual offenses — Britain's lord chief justice, Lord Lane, called him a "ruthless, rationally motivated spy." In his work for Britain's main electronic intelligence agency, Mr. Prime gained access to matters of "the very highest secrecy," the prosecution said, and provided the Soviet Union with vast quantities of information. quantities of information.

The details of what Mr. Prime gave the Soviet Union were not disclosed in open court, but the description of his activities appeared to confirm estimates by U.S. officials that the Prime case is one of the most serious Soviet penetra-tions of Western intelligence since World War II. For nine years, ending in 1977, Mr. Prime worked on Soviet communications intercepted by Britain and the United

Mr. Prime, 44, listened grimly as Britain's attorney general, Sir Mi-





Geoffrey Prime, left, pleaded guilty Wednesday to charges of espionage in Britain. At right, Mr. Prime's wife, Rhona, and an unidentified man arrive for the trial at the Old Bailey in London.

his wife, Rhona, who first told po-lice of his espionage, testified that he is now "totally repentant and remorseful."

enna while rising through the statement on the case to Parlia-ment on Thursday.

Technical Language Service.

Mr. Prime's espionage was un-don's Old Bailey lasted less than

A confession given by Mr. Prime to police, along with what the state called "the indispensable tools of a modern spy" found in his home, form the basis of the

According to Mr. Prime's statement, be was twice given security elearance by British intelligence, although he traveled to East Berlin Technical Language Service. Mr. Prime's espionage was un-

covered only after he confessed to his wife in April, when police questioned him in connection with sexual attacks on three young girls. He also pleaded guilty to those offenses Wednesday.

The failure to detect Mr. Prime's spying over so long a period has aroused anger among British politicians about security in intellifor Soviet spy training and met re-peatedly with Soviet agents in Vi-Margaret Thatcher will make a full

Wednesday's session at Lon-don's Old Bailey lasted less than two hours, 25 minutes of which

Lord Lane an account of the secret

material that Mr. Prime told police he had turned over to the Soviet

In the public part of the session, Mr. Prime pleaded guilty to 10 counts in two indictments covering

the sexual offenses and espionage. Mr. Prime's statement said he (Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

U.S. and Allies to Meet on Tentative Trade Pact

WASHINGTON - European and Japanese diplomats are to meet later this week with U.S. offisignature cials in an attempt to work out details of an announcement of a re-East-West trade.

The accord could lead to removal of U.S. sanctions against six British, French, Italian and West German companies involved in construction of the Soviet natural er gas pipeline to Western Europe.

A European dipional said a meeting scheduled for Wednesday was postpooed at the request of the United States and may be held of Tuesday night's National Security Council session, at which the issue was to be discussed, re-mained unclear Wednesday.

Before the council's meeting. Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said he expected an announcement on an agree-ment soon. He said President Ronald Reagan was reviewing the sanctions that his administration imposed on companies involved in the pipeline project.

retaliation for Soviet support for Poland's military regime and have drawn criticism at home and abroad. The allies have angrily asserted that the sanctions bave interfered with their sovereignty and damaged their economies.

Alan Romberg, a State Depart-ment spokesman, said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan was "studying a comprehensive proposal oo East-West trade relations." He cau-tioned, however, that "I ntil you have an agreement, you don't have an agreement, and that's where we

the U.S. and its allies, according to diplomats in Washington and in Europe, has been sent to European capitals for approval.

The agreement oo the substance of an accord was the second harbinger in less than a week that the pipeline dispute was nearing an end. Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said last week, after meeting with Mr. Reagan. that "a solution is very near." The New York Times reported

Wednesday that the projected ing a Western alliance policy on agreement is a delicate two-part ar-trangement. First, the United trade, especially on credits for the States and its allies would agree to a document setting forth a long-term basic approach to East-West economic relations in fields such as trade, credits, energy and tecboology transfer.

After that approach is formally agreed on, the Reagan administration is to lift sanctions co the The Times said. The measures field. were imposed in December and ex-

cerned about oot appearing to be making concessions in return for removal of the U.S. sanctions, have asked that publicity about the accord be held to a minimum, according to The Times.

Diplomats confirmed that the agreement, hammered out in intensive negotiations at the State Department over the last two weeks, covers a broad outline for develop- next week, next month."

Soviet Union, sales of high techoology items to Moscow and energy imports from the Soviet Union.

It also is understood that oext in Williamsburg, Virginia, will be the target for completing the poli-cy studies. Until theo there is to be a moratorium oo energy purchases ground that the oew approach bas from Moscow and possibly on strengthened the alliance and elimetriales of certain high technology instead the need for the sanctions, items, particularly in the energy

The administration has said U.S. officials said that the that it would lift them if agreement French, reported to be most con- could be reached on more effective measures against the Soviet Union in the trade field. One White House official, re-

flecting the extreme caution with U.S. officials have apwhich proached the oegotiations, said Tuesday "all the pieces are not yet in place." He said he still could not say when an announcement would be made - "today, tomorrow,

Scattered Protests, Strikes Mark Solidarity Anniversary

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Past Service
WARSAW — Supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union staged street demonstrations against martial law in at least three Polish cities Wednesday, but there was only a very patchy response to a call for an eight-hour nationwide

Demonstrations in Warsaw and in the southwestern city of Wro-claw, held to mark the second anniversary of Solidarity's legal regis-tration, were quickly broken up by riot police using tear gas, water cannons and flares. The demonstrations were considerably smaller in size than the last major round of coordinated street protests on Aug. 31. There were also demonstrations in the steehnaking town of Nowa Huta.

At a press conference in War-saw, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said the day had end-ed in "complete defeat for the Solidarity underground and its foreign supporters." He acknowledged that there had been scattered at-tempts to organize strikes, but he insisted that they had little support

from workers.
While it is difficult for foreign journalists to gauge the extent of Wednesday's protests, in view of the lack of full information from around the country, there seems little doubt that they fell well short of the hopes of Solidarity's underground leadership. The strikes had been intended as the first stage in an escalating series of protests, cul-minating in an all-out general

Interviews outside factories suggested that, while a large majority of workers still sympathize with Solidarity's aims and condemn its legal dissolution last mooth, workers are generally unwilling to risk the severe penalties under martial

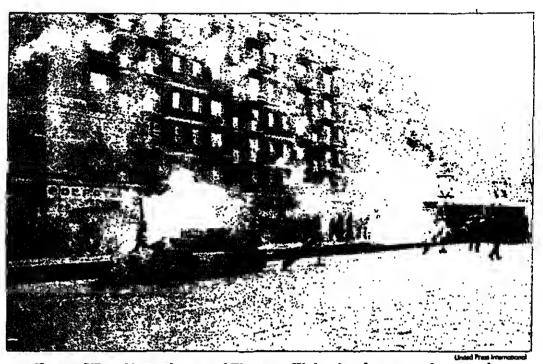
law for participating in strikes.

At the giant Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, workers confessed that they were simply scared to strike after being placed under military discipline following a two-day pro-

"Some of the younger workers wanted to strike - but the older ones refused to join them. We're being closely watched all the time the military and the secret police. It's oot the right momeot," remarked a worker at a telecommun-ications factory in Warsaw.

Another explanation for the sporadie response to the strike calls was the exhaustion felt by many Poles after 11 months of martial law. Numerous strikes and demonstrations have so far failed to make any significant impact on the government beyond providing pretexts for further repression. The Roman Catholic Church

disassociated itself from Wednesday's protests, preferring to work instead toward a successful visit by Pope John Paul II to his homeland



Tear 225 billowed in a main street of Warsaw on Wednesday after a street demonstration.

next year. The police were also particularly active in the past few days, warning known Solidarity supporters against taking part in strikes and arresting underground activists.

Spokesmen for the military regime have accused Western governments, and particularly the Reagan administration, of fomentnight it was announced on televi-sion that a U.S. citizen, identified as Roman Laba, a postgraduate sociology student, bad been arrested as a spy and accused of maintaining contacts with underground Solidarity activists.

Peaceful protests were beld Wednesday in the courtyards of several universities and polytech-nic institutes. At Warsaw University, several thousand students and some staff members spent 25 min-utes chanting slogans like "Soli-darity" and "Down with the junta" before dispersing quietly.

Similar demonstrations were re-ported at universities in Wroclaw and Krakow.

In Warsaw, about 3,000 people gathered by the supreme court building where Solidarity was formally registered two years ago Wednesday as the first free trade union in the Soviet bloc. Shouting "End martial law" and "Free Lech Walesa," Solidarity's interned leader, they started marching in the direction of the central Victory Square hut were stopped by a heavily reinfirited cordon of riot police.

The demonstrators were dispersed with tear gas but later re-formed into smaller groups. There were minor classes in the old section of the capital and oear the university and Communist Party headquarters. Nearly 300 people were reported to have been arrest-

Demonstrations were also beld in Wroclaw and Nowa Huta, Gdansk, Solidarity's birthplace, was said by witnesses to be "saturated" with riot police, and oo sig-nificant disturbances were report-

A Western reporter in Nowa

Huta said that some 1,500 workers managed to firm a procession out-side the steelworks despite heavy police patrols. But a tradininal route for protest marches into the center of the town was blocked by thousands of riot police, and the demonstrators were forced into side streets.

The Associated Press reported that in Wroclaw, police dispersed 8,000 marchers and 7,000 spectaors with tear gas, water cannons and flares, A core of 2,000 demonstrators contioued to fight police and destroy property into the night, the agency said.]

Rengan Criticizes Regime

President Ronald Reagan chastized the Polish government Wednesday for "declaring war on its own people" hy outlawing Solidarity. The Associated Press reported from Wachington.

ported from Washington.

Mr. Reagan issued a written statement saying the Polisb people flight for a cause all bumanity shares with them by struggling for feedom. for freedom,

China Replaces 3 Key Generals; Broad Changes in Army Expected

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — Major changes in
China's armed forces appear to be under way with the replacement of the commanders of three strategic military regions.

The changes are expected to signal a wider reorganization of the leadership of the People's Liberation Army, which has 4.23 million

men and women under arms. The reshuffle is elearly part of the drive by Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, to weed out overage and leftist officials from posts of influence following the mandate for his reform policies from the 12th Communist Party Congress in

The changes reported so far involve the Nanjing, Guangzhou and Chengdo military regions. There are rumors that as many as 6 to 8 of China's 11 military regions could end up with new command

Two previous changes were al-ready reported in the Chinese high command following the congress. General Wei Guoqing, the 76-yearold chief political commissar, was replaced by Yu Qiuli, 68, a Deng loyalist who had been working in civilian economic planning.

The navy commander, Ye Fei, 73, was subsequently retired in fa-vor of General Liu Huaqing, who had been the army's deputy chief of staff. Both appointments appear part of Mr. Deng's attempt to promote younger, more moderate offi-cers to sensitive positions.

There has also been speculation in Beijing diplomate quarters that the minister of defense, Geng Biao, might step down at the annual session of the National People's Congress, or nominal parliament, later this month. Mr. Geng lost his seat on the party's ruling political hu-reau when the party congress end-

There has been no sign of resistance to the armed forces staff changes. Some officers are believed to be upset about Mr. Deng's econnmic reforms, which contradict traditional Maoist dogma, and about the lower priority that the armed forces have received during China's retrenchmeat of its economy. There is virnm how deep any potential resistance to Mr. Deng runs in the mili-

ed in Septemer.

Mr. Deng seemed to have put down a challenge to his authority in late September when the armed forces newspaper. Liberation Army Daily, published an apology for an article appearing on the eve of the party congress that implicit-ly criocized his policies. The retraction was also carried in the Shanghai newspaper Liberation

The most significant recent command shift was made in the Guangzhou military region, which covers southeastern China. General Wu Kehua, the regional commander, was relieved of his duties and replaced by General You Taizhong, who had commanded the

There have been reports that some deputy commanders and po-litical officers in the Guangzhou region have also been retired or given cominal advisory posts. In the Chengdu military region,

which encompasses the most populous province of Siehuan as well as Xizang, or Tibet, General Wang Chenghan, a deputy commander, replaced General You when he went to Guangzhou. In the Nanjing military region,

which includes the major city of Shanghai, General Nie Fengzhi was replaced by General Xiang Shouzhi, his deputy commander.

The three new commanders were all elected to the party's new Central Committee in September, which would ingically make them Deng supporters. About 30 senior officers, mostl

of them elderly, have already been retired in the Central Advisory Commission, which Mr. Deng established to provide dignified retirement as a government adviser.

Mr. Deng and his subordinates such as Wang Zhen, who supervised the changeover in the Guangzhou military region, have made an effort to praise the old veterans for their revolutionary contribution even while phasing

Mr. Deng continues to control the armed forces through his post as chairman of the party's Military Commission. But it will not be clear how successful his overhaul of the military will be until after he has finished.

shift in U.S. policy, but reflected 'abuses" by Salvadoran security growing frustration by the U.S. Embassy at the inability of the Salforces, according to administration The White House said Wednes day that Mr. Hinton retained the

U.S. Asks Its El Salvador Envoy for Restraint

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador has been told to refrain from making public criticisms of human rights The officials said Tuesday that

President Ronald Reagan and ranking White House aides had concluded that "the decibel level had risen higher than our policy has allowed in the past" after a re-cent speech in San Salvador by the sadnr, Deane R. Hinton. In the speech to Salvadoran

businessmen, Mr. Hinton strongly criticized the Salvadoran legal system as well as acts of violence by rightist extremists. Mr. Hinton, 59, a career diplomat who has served in San Salvador for 17 months, threatened an end to U.S. military aid unless human rights abuses by

security forces were stopped.

An administration official said the speech "look us a little by surprise." He said there was no anger with Mr. Hinton, but concern that the Reagan administration wanted to avoid "going public," especially while pressing for human rights and an end to terror-ism in El Salvador.

"full faith and confidence" of President Reagan despite the con-troversy. Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Mr. Hinton had not been reprimanded for the speech.

The speech had been cleared by the State Department, but not the White House. "Most ambassadorial remarks are not," Mr. Speakes

Mr. Hinton's blunt remarks at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in San Salvador startled many of the businessmen, who are key supporters of rightist parties in El Salvador. In the past, Mr. Hinton has not only strongly supported Salva-doran government policies, but has also criticized opponents of those policies. Since his speech, he has shitute for Agrarian Reform, in a been the target of angry criticisms restaurant in the Sheraton Hotel in been the target of angry criticisms in the rightist press.

Officials in Washington and San Salvador have made it clear that the Hinton speech did not mark a vadoran legal system to hring rightist terrorists to trial.

What especially angered U.S. officials, including Mr. Hinton, was the decision in October by two Salvadoran judges to, in effect, exon-erate a politically well-connected army officer implicated in the murders of two American land redistribution workers and the head of El Salvador's land pro-

Michael P. Hammer and Mark D. Pearlman, who worked for the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organiza-tion's American Institute for Free Labor Development, were shot and killed, with José Rodolfo Viera, director of the Salvadoran In-

San Salvador on Jan. 3, 1981.

Mr. Hinton suggested that the continuance of U.S. military aid was at stake unless El Salvador "makes progress in bringing the murderers of our citizens to jusoce? and controls abuses by security forces. An administration official said that the comment threatening an end to military aid "sim-ply had not been cleared by the White House."

In San Salvador, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, Don Hamilton, said rumors that Mr. Hinton was planning to resign were "a bunch of baloney.

In recent days, Mr. Hinton, along with White House spokes-men, has said that the speech was cleared by the State Department, but administration officials indicated that the speech had not been read at the White House before it was given Oct. 29.

me administration aides indicated that the objections to the



Deane R. Hinton

speech had less to do with its content — criticizing human rights abuses and rightist death squads — than with its candid language. Mr. Hinton said the rightist "mafia" in El Salvador was as much a threat to the nation's stability as leftist guerrillas.

Israel Wants Lebanon Ties Before Withdrawal

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York. Times Service WASHINGTON - Administration officials say that Israel has refused to begin talks with Lebanon on Israeli troop withdrawal unless Lebanon agrees to discuss oditical normalization with Israel.

The Lebanese government, under pressure from Arab states to avoid any political arrangements with Israel, has declined and has appealed to Washington to persuade the Israelis to drop their demand. The result has been a delay in beginning the negotiations that a senior State Department official said two weeks ago would begin

Nichnias A. Veliotes, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, said Tuesday that the United States was "disturbed" by the loss of momentum in the negotiations on troop withdrawal from LebaWithout mentioning Israel by name, Mr. Veliotes said that the United States was concerned about parties putting forth preconditions "which keep pushing back the negotiations even further."

"We're disturbed that the momentum is slowed in getting all the forces out of Lebanon," he said. We're hopeful that it will occur, but yet, nothing's happened."

According to administration officials, the Lebanese government has agreed to hold direct talks with the Israelis, with the participation of the special U.S. envoy, Morris Draper, on questions dealing with the troop withdrawal. The United States wants the Israelis and Lebanese to agree on security arrangements in southern Lebanon so that Israel can agree to pull its estimated 40,000 troops out of the country. A formula will also have to be worked out with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization

so that their forces leave at about the same time, officials said. An Israeli diplomat confirmed

the administration's statement on the talks. He said that it was a matter of principle for Israel that the negotiations with Lebanon oot be limited to military matters but also be focused on Israeli-Leba-

Administration officials, in separate interviews, said that the Israclis, who originally wanted a forpeace treaty, have dropped that demand for the moment, but want steps toward normalization, including open borders between the two countries, trade and tourism, as well as unofficial missions in Beirut and Jerusalem. The Israeli diplomat said that

his government wanted a situation

analogous to what existed in Iran

before the fall of the shah, in

which the two countries had exten-

sive dealings but nn formal rela-

So far, the conditions have been set privately and there has been no open discussion of them by the Israeli government. This has led some State Department officials to believe that there is an opportunity for Israel to withdraw them and negotiate without preconditions.

The Israelis clearly want to be compensated for withdrawing from Lebanon," an administration official said, "and they want it to Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is due in New York

Thursday for a trip around the United States that will culminate in Washington Nov. 19 in a meeting with President Ronald Reagan. One official said that he was concerned that the trip might heighten tensions between United States and Israel if Mr. Besin tried to use his public appearances to criticize the Reagan administration's Middle East poli-

Program Change On TV in Russia Prompts Rumors

MOSCOW - Soviet television changed its programming Wednesday night without explanation, causing rumors in Moscow - later officially denied — that a member of the Politburo had died,

On one channel, a variety concert in honor of Soviet militia day was replaced by a film about Lenin and reminiscences of World War II. On the Moscow city television channel, an ice hockey match was replaced by piano music.

Such changes are usually only made when a leading political figure dies, but official spokesmen said they had no information that any member of the Politburo was

A woman at the Communist Party Central Committee said: We have no such information. Where did you hear such a thing?

Afghan Describes Tunnel Disaster

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan - Six truckloads of Soviet corpses and three busioads of Afghan bodies were hauled from the north Afghanistan tunnel where a fuel truck exploded and burned, an Afghan farmer who witnessed the disaster was quoted as saying

Wednesday. He also was quoted as saying that angry Afghans who survived the explosion shot at confused Soviet soldiers who had blocked the tunnel and prevented victims from escaping in the belief that the ex-

The farmer was interviewed in the Pakistani border town of Peshawar by an organization called the Afghan Information Center, which claims to ensure accurate reporting on events in Afghanistan. The interview was later made available to Western report-

The farmer, who was not identi-

plosion was a rebel attack.

ers here in Pakistan's capital

tied for fear of reprisals against from furnes and smoke in the tunfamily members in Afghanistan, did not specify the number of bodies on the trucks. But his account corroborated many details of the disaster disclosed Tuesday by Western diplomats.

They said as many as 700 Soviet soldiers and 400 Afghan civilians died about 60 miles (96 kilometers) oorth of Kabul, the Afghan capi-tal, when a fuel truck collided with a Soviet convoy and exploded in the 1.7-mile Salang Pass tunnel Afghan Army soldiers present told him later that about 500 Sovi-

et soldiers were either burned to death or died of asphyxiation inside the tunnel, the account said. The farmer also said he saw Afghan and Soviet rescue workers recover the bodies of 160 Afghan civilians killed in three buses trapped inside the tunnel, the ac-

count reported. Most victims were said to have burned to death or asphyxiated

nel, which was reportedly jammed with at least 30 buses and trucks including the Soviet convoy vehi

According to the farmer's account, the disaster occurred at 11 A.M. Oct 30, and the six truckloads of Soviet dead were later hauled from the tunnel and driven north, possibly to Haratan, a small port on the Oxus River dividing Afghanistan from the Soviet Un-

The tunnel, the world's highest at an elevation of 11,000 feet, cuts through the Hindu Kush mountains and is the main supply link between Kabul and the Soviet Uo-

There has been no comment oo the disaster from Afghan or Soviet authorities. The Kremlio has sent at least 100,000 troops into Afghanistan since 1979 to help the Moscow-backed government crush a Moslem rebellion.

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House Democrats Plan A Push for Public Jobs In Postelection Session

By Martin Tolchin New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The House Democratie leadership has agreed to press in the postelection session Congress for legislation that would authorize a public works program to provide jobs for the

mail Ledin

The decision not to wait until the next Congress, when the Democrats will have an enhanced majority in the House, reflected the leadership's belief that a jobs program for the unemployed was en-dorsed by the outcome of last week's elections and has gained sufficient momentum to assure adoption by Congress.

At the same time, the Democrats' decision to press ahead im-mediately on job legislation presaged the political jousting that can be expected between the House and the White House when milia Hurrig mes the 98th Congress convenes in Jan-

As a counter in the jnbs initia-tive expected from Democrats in the House. Senate Republicans have began drafting their own public works bill designed in pro-vide jnbs through accelerated work on highways, bridges and other public facilities.

At the White House, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy spokesman, said the administration remained opposed to "make-work, dead-end programs." He said, however, that President Ronald Reagan did not rule out a public works program that was within the budget cons-

The Republicans are thinking in terms of \$4 billion for highways and bridges, and \$2 billion to \$3 billing for sewers. There is no immediate cost estimate for the Democranic program, which would be in addition to a \$1-billion public works bill approved by the House and pending in the Senate.

Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said, "We're going to send the Senate something to show them what our

"If they don't do anything, the nnus is on them," added Mr. O'Neill, who held a closed meeting Tuesday with other members of the Democratic leadership to de-

cide on the job legislation strategy. During the meeting, the House Democrats agreed to try to send to the Senate legislation to provide funds for the rebuilding of highways, bridges, sewer systems and nther facilities that are in disrepair. The proposal would also reintro-

duce a \$3-billion program to stimulate new home building by providing low-interest mortgages. Congress approved such legislation before the election, but Mr. Reagan vetoed it. The Democrats

Maje Lell

also are considering a job retrain-ing plan to enable unemployed workers to prepare for new jobs, especially those in high technolo-

"This lame-duck session will be a down payment on our election said an aide to the House Democratie leadership. "We're supposed to dn something,

and do it fairly quickly." -The Democrats would finance their program by reducing pro-posed military spending and by drawing from savings and tax revenues they claim would result from the reduction of unemployment. The Republicans have proposed to finance highway rebuilding by an

increase in the gasoline tax.
Unlike the Republican bill in the Senate, which would provide funds for those public facilities in greatest disrepair, the Democratic bill would earmark funds on the basis of unemployment in an area. Representative Henry S. Reuss, of Wisconsin, the Democratic chairman of the Joint Economic

Committee, who attended the leadership meeting, said he foresaw no great conflict between the two apoaches toward disbursing funds.

"The bridges are falling down in the areas of worst unemployment," Mr. Reuss said. "The important thing is to get started on the highways, bridges, sewage systems and public structures that are ready to

Representative. Jim Wright of Texas, the leader of the Democratic majority in the House, who also attended the meeting, stressed the need for immediate action. The new Congress could take several months to become organized, he

Representative Robert H. Mi-chel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, also has told White House aides that he supports legis-lation to create jobs. Mr. Michel conveyed his views Monday in a telephone conversation with Kenneth M. Duberstein, the chief congressional liaison, according to Mr. Michel's aides. The aides added, however, that Mr. Michel has not yet decided whether to press for the jobs bill in the special session,

which begins on Nov. 29. Mr. O'Neill said that in addition to the public works bill, the session would consider some major legislation put aside when Congress adjourned to enable members to

campaign for re-election.

Mr. O'Neill said he expected the House to adopt all individual ap-propriations bills except those dealing with foreign aid and the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services. This included action on a controversial military spending bill, which Senate Republican leaders hope to avoid.

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In Minnesota and Iowa, the 'Joke War' Rages What Do You Call 2 Dirty Teddy Bears and a Tractor That Won't Start?

By Larry Green

Los Angeles Times Service CHICAGO - Insults and bitter barbs are the ammunition of The Great Midwestern Joke War now raging between Iowa and

For example, they like to ask in Minneso-ta: "Why do all football fields in lowa have artificial turf?" It's so the cheerleaders won't graze after the game.

And in Iowa they are fond of asking why Minnesotans do nnt drink more Kool-Aid. Because they cannot figure out bow to get two quarts of water into one of those little

For more than twn months now disc jockeys and newspapers in the two states have been firing volleys in the joke war. One radin station in St. Paul, Minnesota, even sets aside three minutes a day for lowa jokes. The timing may bave something to do with the end of the harvest or the approaching winter or the Big Ten fontball rivalry between the two states.

But it is not a new pastime. For years it has been popular in Montana to poke fun at North Dakota, noting, for example, that North Dakota's state tree is the telephone pole. There are so many jokes, in fact, that

Mike Daiton, a Great Falls, Montana, radio personality, has compiled books of them. Like those being told in Iowa and Minne sota, North Dakota slams are "ethnic jnkes

that someone has turned into state jokes," Mr. Dalton said. "Every regional area of the country seems to have jokes about neighbors," said Carol Stuart, whose husband, the publisher Lyle

Stuart, has released one of Dalton's Collec-The English make Irish jokes and the

Irish make English jokes," Mrs. Stuart said. The Australians make jokes about New Zealand. We went to a book fair in Frank-furt and a Turkish publisher said they make inkes about an area called Lass. He's thinking about using the North Dakota jokes, only adapting them to Lass."

Back in the Middle West, the momentum ppears to favor Minnesota - at the expense

Here is a sampling of other salvos from the joke war as published in recent weeks by The Des Moines Register and The Minneapolis Star and Tribune

 Did you know the University of Iowa What is the difference between Minne-sota and yogurt? Yogurt has a living culture.

• What do you call two dirty teddy bears and a tractor that will not start? The lowa State Fair.

 Minnesota is the land of 10,000 lakes, 8,000 swamps and one fish. What is the difference between an lowa

girl and a trash bag? The trash bag is taken out at least nnce a week. What is printed on the bottom of beer

bottles in Minnesota? Open other end. Then there is this little yarn about Iowa, often seen as the quintessential American farm state:

Three Middle Westerners, a Kansan, a Missourian and an lowan, all appearing on a quiz program, were asked to complete this sentence: "Old MacDonald had a . . . " "Old MacDonald had a carburetor," an-

swered the Kansan. "Sorry, but that's wrong," said the game

show host.
"Old MacDonald had a free brake alignment down at the service station," said the

"Wrong."
"Old MacDonald had a farm," said the

"That's correct," said the quizmaster "Now for \$100,000, spell 'farm.' "
"Easy," said the lowan. "E-l-E-I-O."

5-Cent Increase Urged in U.S. Gasoline Tax

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Representative Dan Rostenkowski, the chief tax writer in the House, has declared that Congress must raise the federal gasoline tax next year by 5 cents a gallon to pay for "the massive reparation of the nation's bridges and roads." The tax now is 4 cents a gallon.

Mr. Rostenkowski, an Illinois Democrat, has also challenged President Ronald Reagan to cut his military budget, which the president has vowed unt to dn. "The real choice facing the Reagan White House is between big defense cuts and big tax in-creases," Mr. Rostenkowski assert-

ed Tuesday in a speech in Houston to the American Petroleum Insti-An administration official said Mr. Reagan was being noncommittal on the gasoline tax for the present but might make such a proposal to Congress in his January budget message and call it a "user fee" rather than a tax.

The president said before the

The president said before the elections that it would take a "palace coup" in cause him to support any tax increase next year. But the essure on him to dn so is intensilying, administration officials said, because of new estimates that the budget deficit for fiscal year 1983, which began Oct. 1, may climb as high as \$160 billion to \$180 billion. Moreover, the officials have told Mr. Reagan that the deficit could become entrenched at this level or climb higher in later years.

Withnut using those figures, the chairman of the Council of Economie Advisers, Martin S. Feldstein, appealed for cuts in nonmili-tary spending and declared: "To be very blunt, we now see that unless there is dramatic action the United States will experience an unprecedented series of deficits during the years ahead. The magnitude of the projected deficits is far greater than anything we have

The harm that such deficits could do is therefore also beyond our previous experience," Mr. Feldstein said in a speech to the Commercial Chib of Boston,

Representative James R. Jones. an Oklahoma Democrat and chairman of the Hnuse Budget Committee, also said that this year's deficit

lion if an economic recovery starts in the fourth quarter of 1982 and could approach \$200 billion if the recovery starts later. Mr. Jones said these projections were made by his staff.

Representative Jones also urged the White House to consult closely with the leaders of Congress in the coming weeks to achieve "a more bipartisan approach" in the budget for the 1984 fiscal year, which the president is to send to Congress in Ĵanuary.

Mr. Rostenkowski's declaration on increasing the gasoline tax was given wide circulation by his staff in Washington, an indication that the Ways and Means chairman intended to send a message to Con-

The House has rejected any increase in the gasoline tax two or three times in the past decade.

In challenging President Reagan to choose between a slower increase for the military budget and tax increases, Mr. Rostenkowski said: "Congress will never allow him to pay for defense out of Social Security savings. That kind of revenue can only come from big tax increases — tax increases that will largely fall on business."

Mr. Rostenkowski went on, however, to say "energy taxes be-come a prime option" although it is widely held that energy taxes are largely paid by consumers — busi-ness and household — and not by business alone.

U.S. Asks \$1.1 Billion in Lansuit on Oil Price Violations

WASHINGTON — The Energy Department has filed a \$1.1-billion civil lawsuit against Robert B. Sutton, an Oklahoma oil company ex-ccutive, alleging that he "knowing-ly and willfully" circumvented price controls on crude nil to reap more than \$700 million in unlawful profits from May 1976 through

The lawsuit, filed Tuesday in U.S. District Court in Tulsa, Okla-homa, is the department's largest ever against an individual, officials

January 1981.

The government is seeking to recover the amount investigators

added to the cost of crude oil as it flowed through the vast pipeline network in the southwestern Unit-

contend Mr. Sutton improperly

50th Geneva Arms Session The Associated Press
GENEVA — U.S. and Soviet
negotiators met Wednesday for the
50th time in their talks to reduce

intermediate-range nuclear weap-ons in Europe. The negotiations opened nearly a year ago and have produced scant progress. A U.S. statement said the two sides conferred for twn hours and 45

ed States. The lawsuit also asks \$400 million in interest payments on alleged overcharges passed on

Rodney Devilliers, Mr. Sutton's attorney, called the suit "absurd" and said, "He didn't violate any pricing regulations."

Mr. Sutton, owner of BPM Ltd., was convicted of conspiracy and obstruction of justice last summer in U.S. District Court for transac-tions involving about 200 million barrels of crude oil. Judge James Ellison dismissed 15 other counts again him, bowever, saying the Justice Department had not presented sufficient evidence.

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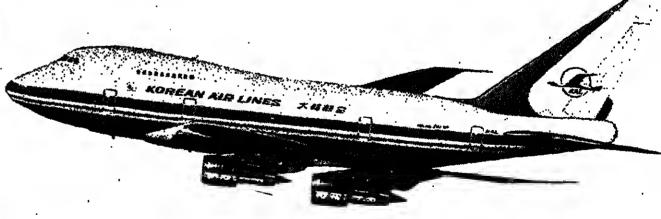
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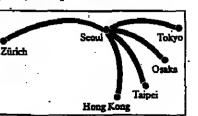
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Herald Tribune

The Democrats' Duty

"Tip O'Neill's solution [for Social Security] during the campaign was to eliminate Republicans... Well, eliminating Republicans is not

- Robert Dole, Senate Finance Committee chairman.

Seoator Dole is right on the mark. The Democrats, led by House Speaker O'Neill, exploited public fears that the ogre in the White House wanted to cut Social Security. benefits. Polls suggest the issue played a large part in the Republican losses in the House. But there is a big difference between effective

politics and effective government.

Reforms badly needed to put Social Security back oo financial track will only be possible if the Democrats bear equal responsibility for higher taxes or lower benefits. The new

Democratie House has oo higher duty.
The Social Security retirement fund runs out of mooey this month. Last year, Congress authorized borrowing from the disability and health insurance trust funds to pay pensions through June. Congress could extend this power, but no amount of fiddling will keep the pensioo checks flowing past January 1984. According to new estimates, about \$155 hillion in extra revenue or reduced benefirs will be occided over the next eight years, provided the economy recovers from recession soon. If the recession lingers oo, the deficit could double.

Can the 98th Congress get past the name-calling that paralyzed the 97th? The best hope is that both parties will unite behind the recommendations of a bipartisan Social Security commissioo chaired by Alan Greenspan, the economist. One piece of the Greenspan package, due in December, is likely to be to speed up scheduled payroll tax increases. If President Reagan swallows that, and the White House now suggests that he might, House Democrats ought to meet him halfway with modest reductions in payments to affluent beneficiaries.

Actually, we hope the Greenspan commissioo and Congress look beyond the relatively minor reforms needed to carry Social Security through the 1980s. Once past the current crisis, rapid growth of the labor force should keep the system in the black through the rest

But if no major changes are made, the system will collapse around the year 2020, when retirement claims from the haby boom generation begin to hit it. With a potential revenue. gap in excess of \$100 billion a year, how to finance Social Security could create a war between generations.

Is there a way to avoid this mess? One solution would be to raise payroll taxes two or three percentage points oow, to allow baby boom workers to pay for their own retirement. A better alternative is to raise the retirement age gradually to 68, reflecting the increased vigor and longer life expectancy of the current work force.

That alooe probably would not suffice. But in combination with less dramatic benefit changes — say, taxing a portion of benefits paid to affluent retirees — it could put Social Security on firm financial footing. None of this will be possible, of course, if

the Democrats drag the issue on into the 1984 presidential campaign. But for the moment, the campaign is over and so is the time for demagoguery. There is hard nonpar-tisan work to be done if the pensions of the elderly are to be protected.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Pipeline Maze

The diplomats of the Western alliance are grinding doggedly along in search of a way out of the pipeline maze. The meetings continue at the State Department, accompanied hy murmurs of progress. It has been more than two months since the United States began imposing sanctions oo the European companies that were shipping equipment built under U.S. license for the Siberian gas pipeline. It is hard to think of any decision in the last to years that has proved as deeply

Is there any light at the end of the pipe-

There are some useful lessons for Americans in this collision. One is that it is unwise to try to do as Mr. Reagan has done, to reach through international corporate relationships into other countries' business. Those other countries see it as a direct attack on their sovereignty, and tempers rise fast. This tactic leaves a deeply damaging residue of suspi-cion. It strengthens all the nationalists and protectionists throughout Europe and Asia by enabling them to argue with plausibility that it is dangerous to let the Americans in. Their government will use them, the argument goes, to enforce its foreign policy.

Another lesson is that an embargo can only be built on a political consensus. You will

sometimes hear it said that trade embargoes never work. That is not really true. The Western embargo of strategie goods to the Soviet bloc has worked fairly well in the past, and there is probably a pretty firm base of agree-ment to strengthen it. But the United States cannot take a unilateral stand and then start

whacking its friends for failing to cooperate. The solution now coming into sight is n oew set of rules for trading with the Russians. It expands, and enforces more rigorously, the list of forbidden exports — those that have specifically military and strategic uses. But it does not try to use other kinds of trade as political levers for vaguely defined purposes.

Perhaps it tries to set some sort of limits on estern governments' subsidies of trade with the East. But it does not try to push that point very hard, recognizing that it quickly gets into the basic differences between Mr. Reagan's idea of good economic policy and, say, a French Socialist's. And with that, as quickly as ingenuity permits, it declares an end to the great pipeline crisis and the American sanctions on the Europeans.

Speed is important. The political benefits of these sanctions are all going to the Soviet government, the people whom they were sup-

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Weinberger's Asia Trip

What is now required is a broader dialogue area to define the nature of the threat which faces them and how best to deal with it.

Japan, which appears to have been taken aback by the strength of opposition to its expanding military role, will no doubt independently wish to allay the fears of its neighbors. It should certainly not be discouraged from shouldering a greater part of the mili-tary burden which, after all, is largely there to defend its own economic interests.

But battleships are not the only answer to the Russian presence. The United States and the West should also look for ways of reinforcing the economies of the region which, for the first time, are beginning to feel the strain of recession.

- The Financial Times (London).

Amnesty in Argentina?

Nearly 1,000 unidentified bodies have been found in six cemeteries throughout Argentina in the last few weeks. Despite denials by the country's military rulers, there is growing evidence that they are the remains of at least some of the people who disappeared during the military's brutal repression of opposition after the last Argentine coup in 1976.

It has been reported that some military officers, in bargaining with civilian political leaders over conditions for resuming civilian rule, are demanding that some form of amnesty be granted to officials who oversaw the "dirty war against subversion," as a general called it. There is real danger that unless this demand is met the generals might renege on their pledge to give up control.

Some civilian politicians in Argentina may

be so eager to return to power that they would be willing to grant the military its amnesty. That would be both a moral and a pobe an unintended signal to the generals that brutal measures would be forgiven if they ever decided to take power again. That is too

great a risk for Argentina to take. - The Los Angeles Times.

Evren's Campaign

The results of the personal campaign led by General Evreu on the theme "Either me or chaos" surpassed even the expectations of those who backed the Turkish referendum. Some 91.5 percent of the voters approved the new constitution. A less one-sided vole of approval would have been more convincing and perhaps would have allowed us to forget the particular cooditions under which the vote was taken; Pitiless censure of newspapers during the two weeks before the balloting, and the banning of all propaganda other than that of General Evren.

It has not been forgotten what poor shape Turkey was in at the time of the coup d'éta [led by General Evren]: 20 deaths a day, all vietims of terrorism of the extreme left or right. But the bill presented by the Turkish military for its services still seems high. - Le Matin (Paris).

The U.S. Elections

The referendum [on Reagan's policies] is over and the result can hardly please the president. A new era is beginning. The days of spectacular victories in the Congress are over. Reagan will have to learn to govern by

- De Morgen (Brussels).

NOV. 11: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: A Boost for Newspapers

WASHINGTON - It is probable that Congress will ignore the recommendation that President Theodore Roosevelt has promised to make in behalf of cheap oewspapers that the tariff be taken off print paper and paper pulp. Leaders accuse the president of breaking faith with them in thus promising to advocate free raw material for the printing trade. An agreement was reached eight months ago by the speaker of the House of Representatives and leading senators that there would be oo tinkering with the tariff by this Congress. There is irony in the comments now made about the agility with which the president has sought to please one-cent news1932: A Blow to the 'Drys'

WASHINGTON - With 85 percent of the newly elected House members dripping wet, the nanco's Prohibition supporters have been administered the most crushing defeat in history at the polls this week. The overwhelming majority mustered by the "wets" in the lower House assures a speedy attack on the Prohibition structure, while anti-dry leaders are confident that wet strength in the Senate (with 61 senators wet and 30 dry) will be sufficiently strong to carry any move for repeal. The remarkable popular protest against the Prohibition laws as reflected in the House and Senate elections was hailed by wet leaders as sealing the doom of the dry regime. which has been supreme for 13 years.

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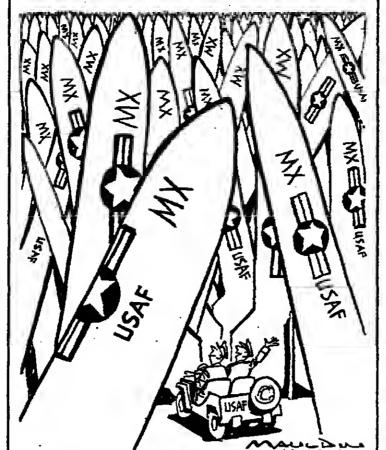
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Washington Should Ease Its Pressure on Managua

'Millions of missiles. They can't hit 'em all.'

By Anne Manuel

TEW YORK — As armed conflicts on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border threaten to lead to fullscale war, it is elear that U.S. policy toward Nicaragua, far from promoting pluralism, is in fact having the op-

posite effect.

Washington's policy of confrontation with the Sandinist government has served only to heighten the Nicaraguans' sense that they are besieged, prompting Managua to tighten re-strictions on its domestic opposition. And reported U.S. efforts to destabilize the Nicaraguan government by covert operations launched from Honduras and covert financial aid to what Washington calls "democratic forces" within the opposition - some are more democratic than others discredits virtually all members of the opposition among the Sandinisis and many other Nicaraguans.

Nowhere is this paradox more ap-parent than on Nicaragua's isolated and politically volatile Atlantic coast. The English-speaking descendants of African slaves and the fiercely independent Miskito Indians there harbor a traditional mistrust of central government. It is hardly surprising, then, that the coastal province of Zelaya has thus proved fertile ground for op-

position to the Sandinist regime.

Discontent is fed by the campaign of Samocista guerrillas — many of them former members of former President Anastasio Somoza Debayle's national guard — who frequently launch incursions from nearby Honduras. Many Nicaraguans believe supports these gu rillas, and that it is quietly fomenting a civil war in the hope of upsetting the Sandinist government.

U.S. policy has had the effect of "keeping a sore running," said Joe Kelly, a minister in the Protestant Moravian Church, which is supported by about 80 percent of the Miskito population. Ministers like Mr. Kelly are fighting hard to prevent further polarization of the already strained relations between the Iodians and the Sandinist government.
The Reagan administration's poli-

cy makes this difficult task even harder. It is charged in Managua that some Miskitos aid the Somocistas and even travel across the border into Honduras to participate in raids said to be funded by the United States. As result, the Miskitos are widely mistrusted in Managua.
"We are against the wall," said

Norman Bent, a Moravian pastor banished from the Atlantic coast by the Sandinists for allegedly aiding counterrevolutionaries. "We are fighting for reconciliation. U.S. poli-

HAIFA, Israet — Professor Shlo-mo Avineri's interpretations of the political scene in Israel following

the Beirut massacres are overly simplistic, and therefore misleading

The argument that attributes to a

victim of persecution some character-

bers, remnants of the Holocaust,

should be the more vindictive and

heartless, in contrast to Jews from

Mideast countries who had not lived through that traumatic experience.

Mr. Avineri rightly assumes that

characterizes the Zionist thinker as a

military bogey. Nothing is further

from the truth. Mr. Jabotinsky was a

typical 19th-century liberal, a pacifist

whose views bordered on philosophi-

cal anarchism. As a young man he

wrote a play castigating all wars. The

sanctity of human life was at the root

Yet, he realized as did Garibaldi

before him, that a national liberation

movement cannot count only on the

goodwill of people. In a world armed

to its teeth, military strength is the

ol his liberal weltanschauung

cy is simply destroying our efforts."

The gulf between the coast people and the Sandinist government goes back to their lack of involvement in the revolution that overthrew Somoza's dictatorial regime in 1979. While battles raged in nearly every street on the Pacific side of the country, the Atlantic coast was hardly touched by the fighting. "We were watching the war like a movie," recalled one man from Bluefields, the only town in

Zelaya with television. The Sandinists' attempts to integrate the region into the rest of the country - improving transportation, health care and education, and inculcating Sandinist values - have met with mixed reactions on the coast.

Last winter, attacks by anti-Sandinist forces in Hooduras led the government to move thousands of Indians away from a border that was increasingly becoming a war zone. While some Indians welcomed the move as occessary for their security. others saw it as evidence of a Sandin-

ist plot to wipe them out.

Today, as the Moravian Church struggles to promote better relations between the Indians and the government, the Reagan administration, by creating a climate of confrontation, is encouraging the Sandinists to crack down on the Miskitos.

Caught in a geopolitical crossfire between Washington and Managua, the Indians have little opportunity to defend their rights.

If the Reagan administration is sincerely concerned about the survivniuralism in should take concrete steps to assure the Sandinists that the United States does not seek their overthrow, either directly or through manipulation of their domestic opposition. As a first step, the United States should publicly condemn the provocative actions of the anti-Sandinist bands in Honduras, and should prohibit the operatioo on U.S. soil of guerrilla training camps whose purpose is the over-throw of the Nicaraguan government. Finally, Washington should begin to negotiate with Managua about estab-

lishing regional peace. The U.S. government can choose among a wide range of diplomatic means to pressure the Sandmists. To support the groups that seek to plunge their country into civil war is the most reckless choice, for it raises the spectre of a regional war with oo end in sight.

The author, who spent four weeks in Central America in July, writes for the weekly newsletter, Business Latin

universal language. Jabotinsky there-fore suppressed his inbred anti-mili-

Shoveling to a Nuclear 'Victory'

WASHINGTON — Io the course of an extraordinary series of lectures here recently, Dr. Evan Koslow advanced in mind-numbing terms the proposition that if the

American public could somehow be conditioned to make the right kind of civil defense effort, the United States could survive a knock-down, drag-out nuclear war.

Mr. Koslow is a bright young engineer who specializes in these matters. You could take comfort that be is dealing in well-hedged hypotheses.

Or yoo could until the arrival of an

advance copy of a new book by Los Angeles Times reporter Robert Scheer. His proposition is that Mr. Koslow's flight of fancy is the very foundation of the Reagan administration's nuclear strategy. His first para-graph asserts the existence of a "secret plan for the United States to prevail in a protracted ouclear war." Ronald Reagan approved the plan earlier this year, Mr. Scheer says, and backed it up by sending Congress a civil defense program that would eost \$4.3 hillion over seven years.
Underlying this effort to "harden"

the populace, martial natural re-sources and plan the command and control of "ouclear war fighting," are assumptions shared at the highest levels of the administration; that the Russians think a ouclear war is winnable and that they are preparing for it; that the proper purpose of U.S. foreign policy is not just to cootain the Soviet system; and that the United States can only press this objective by being willing to risk a nuclear coo-

frontation.

That is Mr. Scheer's view, huttressed by what he said were huodreds of hours of interviews with Mr. Reagan; Vice President George Bush: Eugene V. Rostow, the nation's chief

By Philip Gevelin

Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle; Assistant Secretary of State Richard R. Burt: and other well-placed participants in making the administration's foreign policy.

It is impossible, of course, to verify all of Mr. Scheer's impressive docu-mentation. But he adds new substance to the strong suspicion that Mr. Reagan has attracted to his strategic councils a collection of certifiable Dr. Strangeloves - right-wing ideologues who share a conviction, central to all the rest of their designs. that a nuclear war can be "won.

The title of Mr. Scheer's book, "With Enough Shovels: Reagan, Bush and Nuclear War," is taken from a passage in an interview with Thomas K. Jones, the deputy undersecretary of defense for research and secretary of defense for research and engineering, strategic and theater nu-elear forces. Mr. Jones's message for America is: "Dig a hole cover it with a couple of doors and then throw three feet of dirt on top. ... It's the dirt that does it. ... If there are enough shovels to go around, every-body's going to make it."

Except that, if Mr. Koslow is right. that hole that Mr. Jones would have us dig is a death trap — unless it is well-ventilated.

A much bigger problem would be to persuade people to take the neces-sary precautions — like shoveling a couple of feet of dirt on the living room floor to increase protection for those taking refuge in the basement below. "A lot of people would be loathe to do that," said Mr. Koskow. Talking people into believing that a war is coming is going to be a hig

. Mr. Koslow freely admits that the United States, with its farm price-

support program, is way ahead of the Russians in the amount of foodstuffs stored away and available in the aftcreath of a nuclear war. But distribution would be a major hurdle most vehicles might be operational but fuel to move them might not be available. Basements make the handless shelters. In the warmer parts of the country, however, houses do not have basements. Texas would be in trou-

If you are five miles (eight kilome ters) nway from a detonation, "blast is no longer your problem," but fall. out is. Even those sheltered survivors who escape the effects of fallour will find themselves confronting the ef-fects of whatever damage has been done to the Earth's ozone shield. The resulting breakthrough of ultraviolet light could harm food crops far more

than fallous itself,
"T.K. Jones is not completely out
of his mind," Mr. Koslow said. But "you may come out and find that your culture has been destroyed you are unable to get a job, and it's not possible to come together as a social and economic group anymore."

Listening to Mr. Koslow, you are convinced that civil defense is at best

a dubious proposition. No program either exists or is likely to be undertaken on a big scale. Reading Mr. Scheer's book, you are persuaded that Ronald Reagan and his nuclear strategical design and his nuclear strategical design. tegists have not even began to take this into their calculations.

One conclusion seems inescapable administration officials ever started talking publicly the way they would have to talk in order to condition public opinion for "winning" a nuclear war, they would turn the rela-tively unfocused fear behind the drive for a ouclear freezo into a nationa nuclear psychosis.
The Washington Past.

Russia's Low-Key Mideast Strategy

WASHINGTON — There is a widely held view in Washington that the outcome of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was a humiliating defeat for the Soviet Union and a welcome triumph for the United States. Some signs point in this direc-tion, but the cheerleading may be

Obviously, the Kremlin was ont

overjoyed watching Israel, an ally of the United States, trounce Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization. And Moscow could not have been happy that Soviet weapons performed so poorly in Syrian hands. Still, the Politburo appears to believe that, in the long run, the war in Leba-non may work to the Soviet rather than to the American advantage.

It was this belief, more than anything, that shaped the Soviet response to the Israeli invasion. True, the Russians' options were limited. Short of sending troops into Lebanon - an inconceivable adventure from the cautious standpoint of the Brezhnev leadership — there was little the Russians could do to prevent an Israeli military victory. And even the relatively limited action of landing Soviet forces in Syria would be risky, given Israeli air superiority.

Soviet insiders say that the continuing intervention in Afghanistan and preoccupation with Poland made the Kremlin less inclined to throw its weight around. Add to this the growingly involved in pre-succession maneuvering, and it seems clear that the Polithuro's ability to act quickly and decisively may be impaired.

Nevertheless, it would be a serious mistake to assume that senility or weakness made the Brezhnev team incapable of a more assertive response in Lebanon. Superpowers have a variety of means at their disposal for reminding others that they cannot be ignored. The Russians could have sent their fleet close to Beirut. They could have issued warnings that Moscow's treaty obligations would permit no violations of Syrian airspace or territory. They could have put their paratroop units on more than routine alert. And it would ont have cost much to proceed with a sizable airlift

These actions would probably have made little difference on the ground in Lebanon. But the Soviet Union would now be in a position to argue that its warnings and activities had stopped Israel from even more ag-gressive action. It is fairly simple to By Dimitri K. Simes

claim credit for preventing ominous developments that stood little likelihood of taking place.

Why then was the Kremlin so un-characteristically shy? Chances are that the reason for its restraint was not a lack of alternatives but a calculated assessment that it was not in Moscow's interest to play a highlyvisible role. Soviet inaction was a thinly disguised message to the Arabs that as long as they fail to put their.

Soviet inaction was a thinly disguised message to the Arabs that as long as they fail to put their house in order, Moscow will not bail them out.

house in order, the Soviet Union will not bail them out. Moscow has plainly lost patience with Arab inability cither to light the Israelis or negotiate

There appears to be a strong senti-ment in Moscow that the Arabs have on the whole proved to be inflexible politically, ineffective militarily and as allies. PLO documents captured by the Israeli Army indicate that the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, has delicately but pointedly advised Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, to recognize Israel's right to exist. Of course, Moscow was not being altruistic: PLO acceptance of Israel with pre-1967 borders would allow the convening of negotiations in Geneva on the Arab-Israeli conflict, which would again involve the Soviet Union in Middle East politics. Senior Soviet officials argue public-

ly that the Arabs have been so committed to fighting each other that they bave oo energy left to fight Israel. Moscow has frequently stated, both publiely and privately, that it has been made a convenient scapecoat for Arab faults. That is why the Politburo told an Arab League delegation last summer that the Soviet Union would not fight an Arab war in Lebanon while the Arabs themselves failed to display determination and unity.

The Kremlin is upset that all roads

10 an Arab-Israeli settlement non seem to lead through Washington, but it still argues that the Reagan peace initiative will not save the Americans from falling on their faces. The Russians openly suggest that the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin will ignore U.S. pleas and refuse to make even the limited concessions that would satisfy pro-Western Arab leaders.

The Politburo clearly hopes that the United States will be no better equipped to deliver a negotiated settlement than the Soviet Union was to provide a military solution. And Moscow undoubtedly calculates that it would be a major beneficiary of the resulting anti-American mood.

Soviet tactics are designed accordingly. The Kremlin has chosen to keep n low profile and to display moderation. Despile its harsh public rhetoric, Moscow preached caution during the Arabs' recent, aborted attempt to challenge Israeli credentials at the United Nations General Assembly, and it has given its support to the moderate Arab peace plan drawn up at the summit meeting in Fez. Morocco, in September.

Soviet commentators remind their listeners that Moscow has always advocated a peaceful settlement guaranteeing not only Arab rights but also Israeli security. And although the Kremlin is proceeding with rearming Syria, it is also making clear its willingness to build ties to Arab states that do not necessarily belong to the

ejectionist front. Moscow continues to criticize Egypt's loyalty to Camp David, but Soviet spokesmen now tend to emphasize what they feel are the constructive aspects of the foreign and domestic policies of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt. Finally, the Russians strongly support the idea that Arab unity is a precondition for both confronting Israel and for talking to . The war between Iran and Iraq is being portrayed as senseless and dangerous — something that only exeates opportunities for Israel and the Unit-

The United States is accused of trying to use the Camp David agreement to divide the Arabs, of encouragiog Israel to invade Lebanon and of breaking its promise to the PLO to protect West Beirut against incidents like the massacre in the Chatila and Sabra refugee camps. The Reagan plan is described in Moscow as unacceptable and deceitful.

It is not entirely clear how many Arab leaders take these Soviet accusations seriously. Most Arab governments seem willing to give President Reagan the benefit of the doubt. They will apparently give him some time to try to work out a settlement - but more so because they lack other options than because they share

If the United States fails again to put its money where its mouth is in dealing with Israel, it runs the risk of encouraging explosions in one or more moderate Arab states, And, as the Egyptian journalist Mohammed H. Heikal wrote: "If and when these explosions occur, the Soviet Union is bound to be involved. No Pax Americana is going to be able to prevent

The writer is director of the Soviet and East European research program at The John Hopkins School of Ad-vanced International Studies.

Another Look at Begin and Realities in Israel

By Joseph Nedava

The author, a political science professor at the University of Haifa, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribine in response to "The Beirut Massacres and the Two Political Cultures of Israel" (Oct. 14).

istics of his persecutor is groundless when applied to practical politics, taristic sentiments. Indeed, his origiand dangerous because of its general-ization. Mr. Avineri, in suggesting a nal contribution to Zionism is its military aspect, which in the long run was responsible for the establishment dichotomy of Israel's population, of the state of Israel in 1948. depicts what amounts to a "nice" camp, the Labor supporters, com-posed of "more secularized and liber-al European Jews," and an "ugly" camp, that of the Likud coalition, The record should also be set straight in respect to Mr. Begin, Mr. Avineri is quite mistaken in his at-tempt to differentiate between the whose voters consist largely of immiunderground movements Haganah and Irgun Zvai Leumi. During all the years that Mr. Begin headed the Ir-gun, he sought scrupulously to pregrants from Mideast countries. Taken to its logical conclusion, this argument would assert that Labor mem-

serve human lives at all costs. Early Irgun manifestos emphasized that the organization aimed at damaging British installations only. The Irgun persistently gave British offi-cials notice to clear government Menachem Begin's Zionist mentor was Vladimir Jabotinsky, but he buildings before an impending at-

In the case of the King David Hotel bombing, which exacted a great toll of life, the British chief secretary refrained from advising the evacuation of his headquarters, saying, "1 am here to give you orders, not to receive them.

The democratic Western world fails to grasp the real roots of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The West tends to interpret the Mideast conflict as a protracted war between two nations. equating it, say, with the 70-odd years of French-German enmity. France

and Germany, Westerners conclude, have finally recoociled and now cooperate within the European Community. This, they naively believe, can serve as a pattern for ending the festering hatred and antagonism in the Mideast

But the Arab world is oot demo-cratic and Islam resents national sovereign minorities in its midst. Arab irreconcilability is evidenced daily by the Palestine Liberation Or-

enth-century battle of Ashura, in which Shiite Moslems won a victory on what is now Iraqi soil."

defeated Arabs? dominant ethnic group in Iraq in the seventh century was Arab. Iraq was a province of the Umayyad empire and was already known by its modern name. The battle of Ashura (as you ganizatioo's persistent refusal to rec-ognize Israel's legitimacy and its right to exist. The PLO Covenant proclaims the aim of dismantling the Zionist couty. The Western democracies should

think of the PLO's aims in terms of those of Soviet Communism. East-West coexistence could become a reality were the Russians ready to give up their long-standing dream of world revolution and domination. But Lenin's heritage dies hard with the Soviet rulers.

Israel's stand, far from being intransigent is a manifestation of a struggle for its very survival, and it should be judged in this light.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Iraqi History Lesson

Regarding "Iran Debate Reported on Gulf War Strategy" (IHT, Oct. 25): You state that "some intelligence sources suggest that the Iranians may want to mount an attack to celebrate the anniversary this month of the sev-

Do you imply that the place was not Iraqi soil in the seventh century? And that Persian forces fought and

To set the record straight: The call it) was between the partisans (i.e.

Shiites) of the Prophet's grandson, al-Husayn, who were Arab, and the Umayyad-controlled forces of Kufah and Basra on the other, who were

Arab as well. At stake was the cali-

phal office, not a territorial issue. The battle is usually referred to as the battle of Karbala, after the village near which it was fought. Ashura is actually the date (Oct. 10, 680) and by association denotes the Shiite tradition of redemptive suffering which focuses on this battle just as the Christian passion focuses on the

crucifixion. Your readers might be interested to know that far from winning the battle, the Shiites of the seventh century suffered a rout that all but wiped out their political leadership.

RAMZI BIKHAZI.

Debate on Turkey

Regarding "Rights in Turkey" (Letters, Nov. 1): One is appalled by the audacity of the reader from London who accuses the Turkish government of repression and ruthless disregard of human rights.

The martial law is only temporary. and was declared in the face of the gravest necessity and with utmost care lo ensure that anarchy does not ravage the country again.

It is only terrorists who can feel the bite of the measures taken - certainly not the man in the street - and those murderers certainly did not display any great compassion for their

> F. FATMA TILRIOGLU. Istanbul.



هكذا من المعلى

Washington Remembers Vietnam

A Salute to the Survivors, a Memorial to the Dead

By Lynn Rosellini Yew York Times Service WASHINGTON - Two couples stood in front of the new Vietnam War memorial, "And where was your son?"

one man asked. He was killed just south of Saigon," the other replied,
"Mine was killed three weeks

before he was to get out," said the first man. "Sad," said one of the women,

shaking her head. "Sad," said the other, Then Ward and Maxine Hol-

zheimer snapped a picture of Jack and Tawanah Farley in front of the stark black granite monument that listed the names of their dead sons.

They have been trickling past the memorial for days oow: the first of hundreds of thousands of Vietnam veterans and parents who have come here to observe a five-day salute to the men who fought in the divisive war.

From Wednesday, when the fence around the memorial on the Mall was removed, until Suoday's morning service at the National Cathedral, the National Salute to Vietnam Veterans will be aimed at giving a hero's welcome to men who never got

There will be a parade, floats, a flyover of air force and navy planes and open houses to re-unite military units. There will be a 56-hour candlelight vigil, a reading of the names of the 57,939 Americans killed or missing in Vietnam and workshops on topics such as the herbicide Agent Orange, used as a defoli-

ant in Vietnam, and the war's psychological aftereffects. And there will be veterans, an estimated 250,000 of them, coming in wheelchairs and on crutches, by bus and plane and on foot, from Seattle and Boston and Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

"This is the Vietnam veterans" day in the sun," said Jan Scruggs, an infantryman in the war and the founder of the Victnam Veterans Memorial Fund.

Unlike veterans of other wars, the men who fought in Vietnam often returned to a reproachful silence. "They came home quiet-ly," said Al Keller Jr., national unander of the American Legion, "sometimes hurt and bro-ken, while the nation looked away in shame."

Now, nearly a decade after U.S. troops stopped fighting in Southeast Asia, and long after it has become apparent that no one else was going to give them a

homecoming, the veterans are doing it for themselves. Led by Mr. Scruggs, veterans' groups raised \$7 million to build the memorial on the Mall. They also planned the week's activities.

The salute, Mr. Scruggs said, is also a chance to beal the rifts left by America's longest and most unpopular war. This is just one way in which the country at large can begin to recover from the whole episode of Victnam," he said

Like the Vietnam War itself the granite memorial that lists the names of casualties has had its share of controversy.

The memorial, on a two-acre (8,000-square-meter) site between the Washington Monu-ment and Lincoln Memorial created a dispute as soon as its design was made public. Some veterans and congressmen called it a "tombstone" that failed to express proper patriotism and

Mr. Scruggs and others agreed to place a flagpole at the apex and to erect a statue represent-ing the fighting men, which quieted the critics

But there is still bitterness among veterans. memorial's nice," said William Large, a recipient of the



Veterans read the names of war dead engraved on the granite walls of the Vietnam War memorial in Washington.

Bronze Star from Massachusetts, but it ain't going to take care of the Vietnam veterans.

A third man, who had no legs, said: "We had our doubts about coming here. I didn't know if

there would be demonstrations like there were when we left."

The man, Michael Lafleur, of Stoughton, Massachusells. chiseled into the black granite, and added: "It's like a mass grave, iso't it?"

Emerging Power Feud May Determine Future Of Spain's Communists

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

MADRID — A bitter power struggle is unfolding within the ruins of the Communist Party of Spain and its allied trade union that could determine whether the organization, once the most outspoken of so-called Eurocommunist parties, survives as a negligible sect or as a credible representative

After the party's debacle in last month's elections, which swept the Socialists to power, Santiago Carrillo, 67, resigned last weekend from the post of secretary-general that he had held since 1960. Mr. Carrillo, who had led the

NEWS ANALYSIS

party through the wilderness of the Franco years into the open politics of Spain's young democracy, seemed to be taking responsibility for the electoral disaster that saw the party's share of the vote plument from 10.2 percent in 1979 to a

humiliating 3.8 percent.

But Mr. Carrillo, who won ooe of the Communists' four seats in the Cortes, immediately raised suspicions that he aims to retain real power in the devastated party by hand-picking a little-known As-turian militant, Gerardo Iglesias,

lurian militant, Gerardo Iglesias, 37, to succeed him.

Mr. Iglesias, who as a child helped Communist guerrillas who had slipped into Spain across the Pyrenees, is a longtime Carrillo protégé, and he was duly elected by a Central Committee that is firmly under Mr. Carrillo's control. In past party debates, Mr. Iglesias followed the Carrillo line of verbal support for a "Eurocommunism" independent of Moscow, but a stern, undemocratic manner in dealing with dissent within the

It was this essentially contradic-tory line that produced a chain of disputes, splits and purges of liber-als that brought the Communists from being the leading force on the left after the death of Franco in 1975 to a tiny, demoralized band of militants today.

"The party is practically de-stroyed," said Manuel Azcarate, the Communists' former foreign affairs spokesman who was purged with other liberals last year. What has been destroyed is the Euro-communist idea. In this, Carrillo has done one of the greatest services to the Soviet Union in a very

long time." By designating Mr. Iglesias as his successor, Mr. Carrillo headed off demands for an extraordinary party congress that many believe would have led to the choice of Nicolas Sartorius, an intellectual former union leader, as secretary

DEATH NOTICE

general. Mr. Sartorius would have been expected to try to reintegrate the many writers, artists and intellectuals who were drummed out of the party.

"I am now the oew secretarygeneral of the Communist Party of Spain, and I am not going to allow anyone to exercise the secretary generalship from the shadows," insisted Mr. Iglesias on Sunday. But the former coal miner is handicapped by not sitting in the Cortes, where Mr. Carrillo, who holds the party's only seat in Madrid, will continue to speak for the Spanish Communists.

Communist sources say that during the campaign, the party seemed to have a good deal of money; they add that it is note-worthy that, for all Mr. Carrillo's electoral program was silent on

Now the party is reportedly deep in debt and extremely vulner-

Sedition Asserted In Manila Report

The Associated Press

MANILA — Military documents say a Roman Catholic organization has been infiltrated by subversives seeking to imdermine the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, according to a report in the Manila Evening Post, a pro-government newspaper.

The newspaper reported Mon-day that declassified documents indicate that subversives who were not further identified had infiltrated the Association of Major Religions Superiors in the Philippines, an organization of about 14,000 nuns and priests, both Filipine and foreign.

A spokesman for the association said it is engaged in religious activities and social work among workers and farmers and termed the re-port "slander,"



Santiago Carrillo

able to infiltration by the Soviet Union and such Moscow supporters as the Portuguese Communist

Party.
With the party in shambles, the maio arena for struggle between Mr. Carrillo and his foes has become the Workers Commissions, the Communist-influenced union movement. In the past two years, Marcelino Camacho, the movement's leader, grew increasingly estranged from Mr. Carrillo, resigned his Communist parliamen-tary seat and severed his other par-

lo part, Mr. Camacho was meet-ing a challenge from the Socialists General Workers Union, which in plant elections had pulled even with the Workers Commissions. But he also wanted to spare the union the fate of the Communist Party and defend himself against a plant-level campaign led by Carril-lo partisans against his leadership.

A Socialist government with an absolute majority in parliament will inevitably lend the General Workers Union the taint of being an "official" organization, giving the Workers Commissions an opportunity for growth.

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France Will Tighten Its Policies on Asylum

PARIS - France, which has been facing increasing criticism over its traditional leniency in welcoming pobtical exiles, is prepared to extradite people who have committed violent crimes for political ends, officials said Wednesday.

The chief presidential spokes-man, Jacques Attali, said France would in principle extradite per-sons who had committed murders, taken hostages or injured people in countries that respected buman rights — if the political ends did not justify the violence.

Previously, France refused to extradite what it considered to be political activists, even if they were accused of murder.

. Mr. Attali said the change in pobcy, proposed by Justice Minister Robert Badinter at a cabinet meeting Wednesday, would take effect immediately and would not be retroactive. France bas often been accused

by its neighbors, especially Spain and Italy, of having excessively liberal asylum policies and of harbor-ing dangerous criminals. They have said that France has refused to extradite violent Basque separatists or Red Brigade gueriil-las, and that it has provided a base for Middle Eastern extremist

The Socialist government also has come under domestic pressure to tighten its asylum guidelines af-ter a series of bombings and shoot-ings this year, many of them aimed at Jewish and Israeli targets. Since

2 West German Accidents

The Associated Press KIEL, West Germany - Fiftytwo persons were injured Tuesday in two separate transport accidents

March, 12 persons have been killed and more than 100 have

been injured in such attacks. Mr. Attali said that in principle, extradition would be granted "when criminal acts, like the taking of hostages, murder and vio-lence which leads to serious injury or death, are committed in a state which respects liberty and human rights." He said another condition would be that "the alleged political end cannot justify the use of unac-

ceptable means Mr. Attali also said that a deci-sion to extradite would depend on the political and legal system of the country asking for the extradi-tion, the political nature of the crime, any political motive behind the request, and any risk to the person to be extradited because of

his politics, race or religion. Before Wednesday, signs were growing that France might change its asylum policies. In October, a French court ruled that two Italians accused by Rome authorities of leftice concells violence authorities. of leftist guerrilla violence could legally be extradited. And on Saturday, four Spaniards accused of membership in a Basque separatist group were arrested and charged with extortion and associating with

known criminals. Two weeks ago, government ministers from the European Comunity rejected a French proposal that a European court try terrorists and other criminals who were

wanted outside their native coun-

The ministers said they would prefer France and other states in the community to ratify a draft treaty, the so-called Dublin Con-vention of 1979, which deals with extradition and international judicial ecoperation. France has refused to adhere to the treaty because it fears that individuals in the corthern province of accused of terrorist acts might be Schleswig-Holstein, police said. unfairly treated when extradited.

Kenya Holds Ex-Official At His Home

NAIROB1 - The government of Kenya has placed Oginga Odinga, a former vice president, under strict house arrest and limited visitors to his rural home to his closest relatives and no more than one

other person at a time, The order restricting Mr. Odinga. 72 to his home was delivered to him Tuesday at the Kisumu police headquarters 190 miles (304 kilometers) northwest of Nairobi. It was signed by Justice Ole Tipis, the minister of state in the office of

the president "I was only told of the new or-der when I signed it," Mr. Odinga said, "I was not told any reason for it,

Mr. Odinga was expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union earlier this year for calling the government of President Daniel Arap Moi corrupt. His passport was taken from him in July after a lecture tour of Britain where be advocated the overthrow of the Moi government and the establishment of socialism in Kenya. He was forcibly returned to Kimusu in August after violating a government order not to leave the town.

About Missing Persons United Press Internation BUENOS AIRES — An official of the Italian Foreign Ministry arrived Wednesday to urge the miligovernment to reveal what had happened to 300 Italian citizens and persons of Italian descent who disappeared during Argenti-

na's war against terrorism.

The official, Giuseppe Avitabile, reportedly brought with him documentation of 300 cases of persons who vanished between 1975 and

Airlines Agree to Fight Violations of Fare Pact

GENEVA - The world's main airlines, winding up a glonmy an-oual meeting of the International Air Transport Association (IATA). decided Wednesday to increase their efforts to combat a growing

hlack market in tickets. The airlines, which are expected to lose more than \$1.9 billion this year, decided to make airline presidents personally responsible for ensuring that their companies did not cut ticket prices below agreed IATA levels.

They also decided that airlines hig cities should coordinate their efforts to stamp out discounting hy next March and report progress to a special meeting next July. The association says discounting costs the airlines \$1 billion a year

Most of the group's 122 member airlines, burt by the recession, in-flation, rising fuel costs and a persistent surplus of seats on main routes, quietly slasb up to 70 per-cent off agreed fares to altract new customers, IATA officials said. The airlines denounce the prac-

tice but indulge in it to keep from being forced off their routes by charters and other scheduled airlines that discount fares, they add-Only the weaker of two crackdown proposals was put to a vote by the IATA president, Armin Bal-tensweiler, the Swissair board

chairman. This proposal, present-ed by the Dutch airline KLM,

called on airline presidents to ensure that their companies stuck to set IATA fares and to meet other carriers in their areas to urge all airlines to comply with them.

The Air France ehairman, Pierre Giraudet, said after the vote that the resolution was "meaningless."

A motion by British Caledonian. one of Europe's few private sched-uled airlines, would have con-demned discounting and formulated effective sanctions to be im-

posed on any airline doing it. But the president did not put this to a vote, despite calls for this from the The carriers face losses of more than \$2.3 hillion next year and \$1.4 billion in 1984, the IATA director-general, Knut Hammar-skjold, said at the meeting's open-

g session Monday. A rise in interest rates last year was a major burden, be added, and loan repayments should rise from \$1.6 billion this year to \$1.7 billion next year and \$1.8 billion in 1984. He said the airlines will need about \$50 billion this decade to buy new, fuel-efficient planes and \$54 hillion for other capital invest-

Although the conference did not discuss fare increases, airline officials said they were considering increases of less than 10 percent for

the first half of 1983.

Fare talks for routes across the North Atlantic will resume here Tuesday after breaking up last month without expension of the Reman and Miss Christine C. Brennan.

Mr. FRANCIS JOSEPH BRENNAN died on 23 Oct. 1962 at the American Hos-

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month without agreement.

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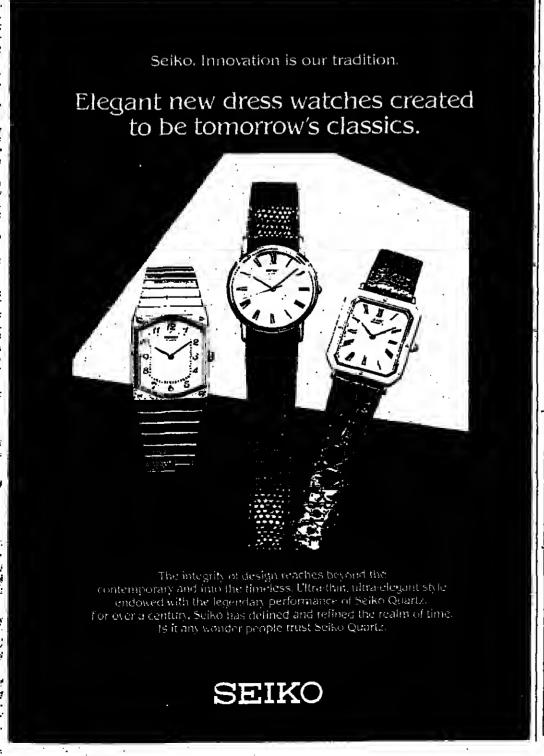
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Skepticism Is Growing On MX Basing Scheme Favored by Air Force

By Richard Halloran Caspar Weinberger," said an in-dustry official. "Everyone is con-New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Amid tight cerned that he might lean back in secrecy. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger put the fihis chair and put his own twist oo nal touches Tuesday on his recom-

tors and representatives prepared political and legislative blockades.

including a cutoff of funds for the

The reason for Mr. Weinberger's

insistence on secrecy was some-thing of a puzzle since Defense

had no choice but to recommend the scheme. The plan is known of-

ficially as "closely spaced basing" and popularly as "dense pack."

But a few officials, ooting in-

creased opposition to the project, worried that Mr. Weinberger, who has consistently favored mobility for the intercontinental missiles

over stationary silos, might come up with something unexpected.

Female Infanticide

Reportedly Upsets

Chinese Sex Ratio

BELIING — The killing of unwanted female babies is occur-

ring with such frequency in China that the sex ratio is being upset, an

Tuesday that receot letters

port abandonment and drowning

It said statistics from an unspec-

said, "there will appear a serious

social problem in which a large group of men will be unable to

find spouses,"
China's tough birth cootrol poli-

cy allows only one child per couple

in urban areas and two in the

countryside. Couples who exceed

limitations risk economic penalties and forced abortions. The oewspa-

per said that many young couples cling to "feudalistic thinking" that

favors men over women.

of female babies.

mendation to President Ronald Reagan on the basing of the MX nuclear missiles. Mr. Weinberger apparently favors placing the mis-siles in an array of sunken silos built close together. At issue is a plan calling for the deployment of 100 missiles in a narrow array about 14 miles (22.4 kilometers) long near an existing military base in Wyoming, Nevada or New Mexico. Each concrete and steel silo would be hardened to At the same time, skepticism over the basing scheme cootinued withstand airbursts from Soviet to grow. A key administration adviser expressed doubts on tech-nical grounds and influential sena-

The key to "dense pack," according to its advocates, would be what ouclear planners call "fratricide," meaning that explosions from the first bombs would de-stroy or deflect those that follow in salvo. They cootend that surviving MX missiles could rise through the heat and debris in a retaliatory strike against the Soviet Union.

Department, U.S. Air Force and defense industry officials were cearly unanimous in saying that be Officials said that Mr. Weinberger hardly had an alternative to that plan, except for recommending options such as a ballistic missile defense system or deceptive basing with decoys, because the air force had been instructed by the White House oot to consider other

The "dense pack" plan, howev-er, has been viewed skeptically by Charles H. Townes of the University of California, who headed an advisory panel on the MX. Mr. lownes, a physicist who won the Nobel prize, has reiterated his be-lief that closely spaced basing would still be vulnerable to Soviet attack, officials said.

Meanwhile, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, planned to make public Wednesday a letter to other senators asking them to support an amendment that would delete funds for the missiles. In his letter, Mr. Hollings said: "We cannot let official Chinese report says.
The China Youth News said business as usual in the Pentagon

prevail in this matter."
"The MX in 'dense pack' will alreceived from across the oatioo reready cost \$35 billion over the oext seven years," he said. "Real defense priorities and oeeds, along with a prudent economic course, should be our objective," ified number of communes over the past two years said that three of every five babies were boys. If the trend continues, the report

A spokesman for Senator Gary Hart, a Colorado Democrat, said Mr. Hart would support Mr. Hollings and insist on hearing testimony from Mr. Townes and other specialists, as well as air force rep-

In the House, Representative Joseph Addabbo, the New York Democrat who is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee oo defense, plans to begin work oo the 1983 military appropriations bill oext week. Officials said he planned to try to delete funds for the MX.



The crew of the U.S. space shuttle arriving Tuesday at Patrick Air Force Base in Florida. From left are Colonel Robert F. Overmyer, Vance D. Brand, William B. Lenoir and Joseph P. Allen.

5th Flight of U.S. Space Shuttle Set For Today Despite Leaky Regulator

New York Times Service CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida The four astronauts who will fly the next mission of the space shuttle Columbia arrived here Tuesday as preparadons proceeded smooth-ly toward a scheduled launching Ťhursday.

Tuesday night to make up the time lost in the countdown when they discovered a leaky helium regulator in the spaceship. After study-ing the problem, launching officials decided to bend mission rules and fly the Columbia despite the faulty system.

Staoley Gross, the shuttle launching director, said tests had determined that the leakage rate was lower than expected and that the regulator should operate under most conditions. The regulator is a backup unit for the pressurization of small jets used in maneuvering the spaceship.

According to mission rules, both the primary and backup regulators must be working normally before the Columbia can be cleared for liftoff.

Mr. Gross, conceding that the rules were being relaxed in this case, said, "We are compromising by saying the leak rate is acceptable to flight." When the astronauts arrived bere Tuesday morning, after flying from the Johnson Space Center in

Houston, the flight commander, Vance D. Brand, said: "We're all

trained and ready. We know the

ship is ready."

Overmyer of the Marine Corps, said, "I hope we put on a good show for you Thursday morning."
Columbia is to be launched at
7:19 A.M. Eastern Standard Time

Mr. Brand and Colonel Overmyer will be accompanied on this flight, the fifth for the winged, reusable spaceship, by two mission specialists, William B. Lenoir, an electrical engineer, and Joseph P. Allen, a physicist.

The four astronauts spent Tuesday afternoon in briefings while workers at launching pad 39-A stowed the crew's gear on board. closed and secured access panels to the Columbia's wiring and plumbing and began a sequence of com-munications, flight control and navigation checks.

The weather is forecast to be favorable for the launching at the Kennedy Space Center. If weather or mechanical troubles interrupt the final countdown, launching crews will have only 33 minutes in which to send the Columbia aloft,

On the first four flights, the launching "window" was usually two or three bours long. The shortness this time is dictated by lighting cooditions at emergency landiog sites and the timing and orbital positions required for deploying the two communications satellites that are mouoted in the Columbia's cargo bay. Their deployment is the missioo's primary objective. About eight hours after liftoff, the astronauts plan to release the first satellite, SBS-3, for the shut-

Business Systems Inc. of McLean, Virginia. On the afternooo of the

second day, the other satellite, Anik C-3, is to be ejected into or-bit. It is one of five orbiting relay stations operated by Telesat Cana-da for handling much of Canada's domestic communications.

Romania's Tax on Emigration Visas Could Hurt Trade Status, U.S. Warns

WASHINGTON - The State Department says that a new educa-tion tax that Romania has imposed on applicants for emigration visas could "gravely jeopardize" the preferential-tariff treatment Bucharest receives on its U.S. ex-

"The education tax appears to be a burden that will run into the tens of thousands of dollars in hard currency for those Romanian citizens who have received free education through the secondary, university and graduate school levels," John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said Tues-

day.
Mr. Hughes said the tax was cootrary to the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights. which provides for a right to leave one's country of birth. The Bucharest state decree says Romanians granted exit visas to settle abroad will have to pay back in Western hard currencies all expenses that the state had spent for their high

school and university education. At stake in the decision by Bucharest is whether Romania will continue to be eligible for the low tariffs that it has been receiving under its most-favored-nation status. An amendment to the Trade Act forbids granting such status to countries that levy more than a nominal fee on would-be emi-

Mr. Hughes said the tax would make it much more difficult for President Ronald Reagan to continue granting most-favored-natioo status to Romania.

Kissinger, Mitterrand Meet

The Associated Press PARIS — Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, met with President François Mitterrand on Wednesday during a private, two-day trip to France and arranged talks with other French leaders. He is to leave for West Germany on Thursday and visit London on his way to Washington.

Yugoslavia Keeping Tight Lid on Kosovo

But Violence Is Frequent in Province Where Albanian Nationalism Rampant

By David Binder

New York Times Service PRISTINA, Yugoslavia - in Belgrade, three muscular men in black windbreakers boarded a night train to Kosovo, the southern province where nearly all of Yugoslavia's ethnic Albanians live. In a conversation with a visitor in the aisle, the three men said in Serbian that they were headed for the provincial capital. Pristing, for

a few days of what they called "service work." On arrival oear dawn, they were picked up by a van marked "mili-tia." The three were plainclothesmen of the Yugoslav Federal Security Service, apparently sent here to help prevent acts of violence by

Albaniao naoonalists. An official in Belgrade, 150 miles (240 kilometers) to the north, said that since the rioting in March 1981 when nine persons were killed, the Yugoslav government had speni more thao \$30 million to maintain order in the Kosovo Autonomous Province, which abuts Albania. The province, which is dominated by its approximately 1.2 million ethnic Albanians, coo-

tains only about 180,000 Slavs. Both the Yugoslav Army and the militia maintain a large visible presence here. Yet acts of violence, mostly attacks on Kosovo Serbs or their property, continue to be re-ported every week in the Belgrade

A few days ago a newspaper re-ported that a young Albanian had splashed gasoline in the face of a 12-year-old Serbian boy and igni-ed it with a match. The boy avoid-ed serious injury by pulling hir sweater over his head, extinguish-ing the flames.

ing the flames. Such incidents have prompted many of Kosovo's Slavic inhabitants to flee the province, thereby helping to fulfill a nationalist demand for an ethnically "pure" Albanian Kosovo. The latest Belgrade estimate is that 20,000 Seris and Montenegrins have left Koso-vo for good since the 1981 riots.

The harred that has developed between educic Albanians and the Slavic inhabitants is reflected in slogans painted overnight on walls

In an interview, Ismaili Bajra, 53, a husky ethnic Albanian who is a member of the provinces Communist Party presidium, spoke with pride of progress in the industrialization of the province, but he spoke scornfully of the Kosovo naturalists as "traitees" tionalists as "traitors."

Terming the political situation good, he said it was getting more "Now the school year has be-

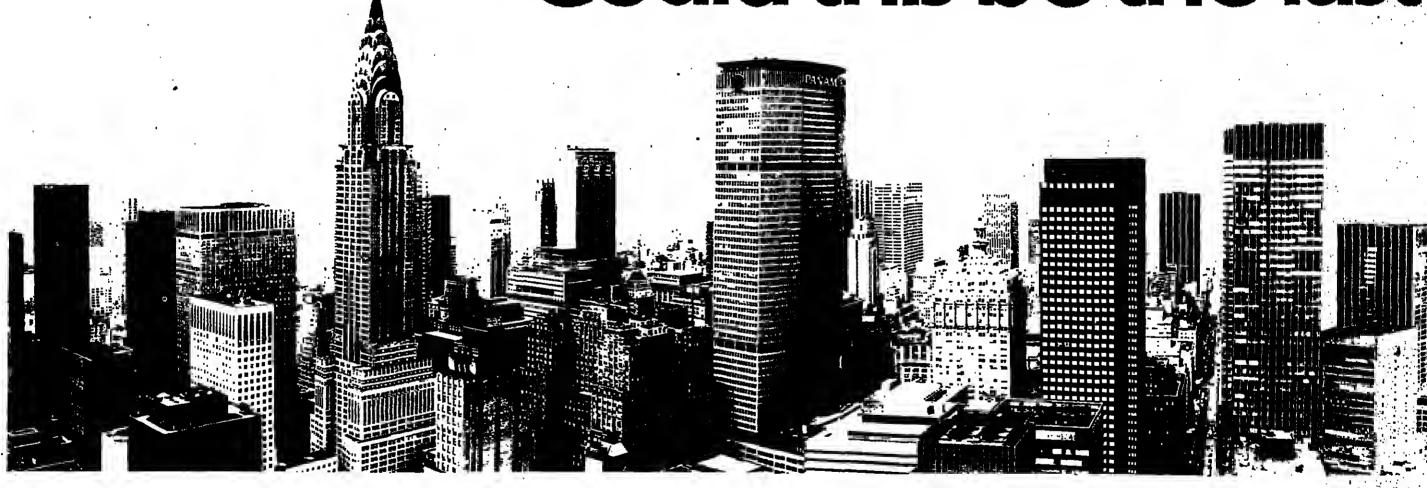
gun," he said, adding that, with "500,000 youngsters enrolled," there have been "no bostile sotions, though of course you do find

The ethnic turnoil in Kosovo-has origins that go back more than five centuries, when the Serbian nation developed in this region. and created a brief-lived empire that was ended by the Ottoman Turks io 1389. As the Turkish gip tightened, Serb persents gradually migrated northward, and Albanians moved in, with their own lan-guage and culture.

After Serbia became independent again in the 19th century, Belgrade asserted dominance over the Albanians of Kosovo. After Tito's Communists took power in the 1940s. Kosovo's Albanians were ruled with an iron hand by the Serbian authorities of Belgrade for oearly 21 years. A minority in Ser-bia as a whole, the Albanians were already a majority io Kosovo.

After the riots of March 1981, one reason given for the unrest was that the province's ethnic majority was sharing unequally in the na-tion's wealth. But the demonstrators' main demand was political They want Kosovo to be upgraded from an autonomous province to a full-fledged constituent republic of Yugoslavia. This idea was firmly rejected by Belgrade, which said it could prove to be the first step toward Kosovo's secession from

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*Available at additional cost

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1982

SCIENCE

Cetting Close-Ups Of the Polar Bears T Kaufman arctic countries. In Canada, whirm may kill the bears only in selffense, while some Indian and I aroups are permitted to her of bears. anally for

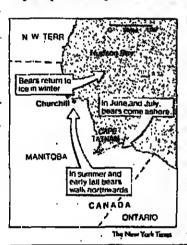
sculement on Hudson Bay, Gordon Stenhouse, a wildlife biologist, has locked himself in a cage. There, be spends long hours watching the wild, hungry polar bears he has lured toward him with strategically placed portions of whale meat.

From the sanctuary of his cage Mr. Stenhouse, chief wildlife biologist for Canada's Northwest Territories, is studying the bears to test ways of detecting and then deter-ring the animals, which through no fault of their own have become dangerous pests to an increasing

Contacts between the aloof sealcating bears, the world's largest and strongest land-based preda-tors, and humans are increasing rapidly as new technology is open-ing up areas of the arctic to exploi-tation. Oil rigs, artificial islands, and pipelines have been established in areas where the bears have thrived unchallenged for centuries.

The human incursion has caused problems for both species, explained Ian Stirling, a research scientist for the Canadian Wildlife Service, who spends his autumns here studying the world's south-ernmost population of polar bears. Mr. Stirling pointed out that last year at least one man working on an arctic oil rig was killed by a bear and that the numbers of bears killed by resource developers has risen sharply. In the Northwest Territories, where most of the energy exploration and reclamation work has taken place, 10 polar bears were killed by development teams in 1978, 16 in 1979 and 34 in each of the last two years.

Technically, polar bears are not an endangered species, though they are protected by law in all the



peoples have traditionally fed their sled dogs on bear meat, but the numbers of dogs have declined radically with the spread of snowmobiles, Still, a bearskin can be sold by hunters for more than \$1,000, and individual hairs, highly prized for tying fishing flies, sell for more than \$2 each in Japan.

Stirling estimates that there are 20,000 to 40,000 polar bears in the world. The vagueness of the count underscores the difficulty of examining with precision these thousand-pound flesh-eaters, who spend most of their active lives under water or on ice in freezing tem-

Much of what has been learned about the bears in the last 10 years, has been learned in this old whaling outpost at the mouth of the Churchill River. Though roughly on the same latitude as London, and served by daily trains from Winnipeg, 650 miles to the south, the community of 700 people gears up each autumn for an infestation polar bears. Schoolchildren are warned to keep off rocky areas, game wardens snare bears in town culvert traps and put them in punishment pounds, and store-keepers sell sweatshirts proclaiming, "Our household pests are po-

Mr. Stirling pointed out that the city, which a decade ago had some 5,000 people working at a missile base, hes in the path of the bears' seasonal wanderings. The major events on the bear calendar, activities that have only become known in the last 15 years, involve the retreat to the shore when the ice breaks up in June and July.

Nick Lunn, a graduate student working with Mr. Stirling, ex-plained that the bears in this region come ashore around Cape Tatnam, 200 miles southward on the shore of Hudson Bay, Behind the coastline, the area is so remote and desolate that a 100-squaremile region dotted with the dens of oursing females was not discovered until 15 years ago.

During the summer months and into the fall the bears travel northward on land toward Churchill. At this time they eat very little if anything and are very inactive. Lunn, who is studying their eating habits, says they essentially live off their accumulated fat.

As the chill spreads in the fall, the bears, except for the pregnant females, who remain at the dens approach the coast once more, and



some of them come to Churchill, where every day they can be seen tearing at aluminum foil and cardboard containers at the town garbage dump. They are looking for snacks to tide them over until the ice forms and they can again gorge themselves on the 150-pound ringed and bearded seals that form their preferred diet.

Mr. Stirling and Mr. Lunn recently took their research project to the dump, assisted by Ian Thorliefson, a research technician from the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.

Stalking an unsuspecting bear, Mr. Stirling fired a narcotizing dart that almost instantly brough down the animal on a ledge of gar-bage. After the drug left the bear conscious but paralyzed, the scientists checked the tag in its ear and the identifying tattoo on its lip, hoth placed in previous years. This bear was number 5547, a 4-

year-old male who had been stimmed and studied every year since he first came to the dump as a cub with his mother. Why some bears have become habituated to the dump while others have not is a question that in-

triques the scientists. One theory is

that the more dominant and nowerful bears set up spheres of influence on the rocky coast, effectively banishing some, but not all, fe-males and their cubs to the dump. Ironically, one result of their exile is that the dump browsers are eating more than the virtually fasting stronger bears spread out along the

During the five hours that bear number 5547 was knocked ont, the scientists recorded basic data. They estimated the bear's weight at 590 pounds, or about half its adult weight.

Stirling pried out a tooth for laboratory examination. The bear's temperature was found to be normal, and in general, the animal was judged healthy. "He's a good looking bear," said Mr. Thorlief-

implant a small radio transmitter in the bear's ear. Mr. Stirling said be used to place the transmitters on collars, but those models often fell off as bears grew more active with cold weather. "This is the third one of these new models we have implanted and we hope they will enable us to better track move-

India Struggles to Revive Its Creativity

By William K. Stevens

هكذا من الدِّعيل

New York Times Service NEW DELHI - Once, when the Roman Empire was dying, and much of classical learning lay in ashes, and the Dark Ages were descending on the West, there flourished on the plains of northern India not only the most civilized culture of its time, but also one of the most creative in

There, under the Gupta emperors, 1,000 years before Galileo and Kepler and Newton, Indian thinkers developed a revolutionary idea without which modern science could not exist: the concept of mathematical zero, along with the related system of numerals that is called Arabic but was, in fact, invented here. By the fifth century, an Indian had discovered the earth's axial rotation. Well before the Renaissance re-illuminated Eu-rope, Indian mathematicians had explored the upland realms of quadratic equations and cube roots, had become the first to assign 3.1416 as the value of pi, and had mastered the concept of infini-ty. Throughout most of history, in fact, Indian science and Indian culture generally matched and at times exceeded anything anywhere

But them, conquered by foreign-ers and immersed in mysticism and worship of the pest, India lost its scientific vitality — unfor-tunately, and somewhat ironically. just as the scientific-industrial revolution was beginning elsewhere. And by the dawn of Indian independence 35 years ago, Jawaharial Nehrn would write sadly that, with some brilliant exceptions, Indian intellectual and scientific life had

become "a sługgish stream." Nehru as prime minister set out to brighten that picture, and today, a generation later, India is generally regarded as having converted itself from a technologically back-ward nation into a technologically competent one. But it is not by and large considered, even by some of the friends of Indian science, to have yet achieved a particularly elevated level of scientific or technological creativity. Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often medio-cre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, consequently flee to the West by the thousands at a time hen India needs them most.

Most important, analysts say, the crucial element, the capacity for innovation that is rooted in the regenerative character of basic and applied research, has yet to be firmly and systematically estab-lished.

India offers a vivid illustration of the uphill battle facing the Third World as it struggles to ealist modern science and technology

oo behalf of its poor, hungry, and sick millions. With a sixth of the planet's people, India is considered in many ways the de facto leader of the developing countries, with perhaps the best chance to lead them, as a group, away from long-term technological, and thus economic, dependence on the industrialized world. If India cannot develop its own home-grown capacity for scientific advancement and technical innovation, it is reasoned, the gap between northern and southern hemispheres in sci-ence-based wealth and power will

Such concerns will underlie the work of a blue-ribbon committee

wood in salme and alkaline soil; and experimenting with the cassa-va fruit for production of fuel alco-But for all that, many leaders of India's intellectual and scientific establishment say, conditions are

not such as to encourage or promote the crucial ingredient of science. This is the habit of mind that links curiosity with disciplined, ri-gorous, sustained investigation to expand the limits of knowledge. "India has built up an enormous potential across the spectrum,"

says Romesh Thapar, the publish er of Seminar, an influential, New Delhi-based intellectual journal. not only continue but probably "We can do this, we can do that, but all at a technical level which is

Performance in the laboratory, critics say, is ragged, uneven, too often mediocre and behind the times. Bright young scientists, unfulfilled and underpaid, flee by the thousands at a time when India needs them

of U.S. and Indian scientists, established as a result of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the United States last July, that is to explore ways in which scientists from the two countries can collaborate on research in areas of direct concern to India: food production, for example, and fertility control. The committee's work is

to begin in January.

It is true that Indian scientists can point with pride to such pre-World War II predecessors as the physicists J.C. Bose and C.V. Raman, a 1930 Nobel laureate. It also is true that nearly 1,000 research laboratories, institutes, and technical schools have been established throughout the country since 1947. The nation spends nearly a billion dollars a year on research and development. It lays claim to the third largest pool (af-ter the United States and the Soviet Union) of scientific and technical manpower. Its best scientific minds help populate and nourish the laboratories of the West, espe-cially the United States.

India has lannched weather and communications satellites, built atomic reactors and developed ouclear device, and brought about an impressively successful sciencebased "green revolution" in agri-

They are also, for example, developing an alternate atomic fuel for India's nuclear plants; pro-ducing new strains of wheat and rice; researching the uses of animal waste in producing energy and building facilities to make such conversions; trying to develop tree species that will give high yields of way behind what the world has

long since achieved."

By way of illustration, Mr. Thapar cites Indian automobiles. India collaborated with British and Italian acto makers to produce its own cars at the same time Japan collab-orated with the United States. But while the Japanese developed their own evolving designs by investing in research and development, Indian automakers did not. As a result, Indian cars, though they have changed somewhat over the decades, look, perform, and pollute much as did their Morris and Fiat

ancestors of 20 and 30 years ago. In attempting to explain why scientific research is proceeding so unevenly at the moment, some analysts invoke Hindu India's mystical intellectual cast. They note the Hindu conviction that reality is a oever-ending cycle of birth, death, and rebirth in which nothing fundamentally new can ever be dis-covered. This, they say, is contrary to the linear-thinking spirit of discovery and the ever-evolving, everchanging picture of reality that sci-

But other explanations say that while this may be true, thousands, perhaps millions, of Indians have nevertheless shed their mysticism and embraced science. The real difficulties, they say, are more con-crete and lie with a variety of structural, institutional, and eco-

nomic factors.

Partly, says a Western analyst, it is simply the stage of development at which India finds itself. It has been only 35 years since India began to build its research establish-

Partly also, says Dr. M.G.K. Menon, one of the government's chief science advisers and planners, is the fact that science, and. the ever more sophisticated equipment needed to pursue it, are growing and changing everywhere, at an explosive rate. It is difficult to keep up with this while at the same time establishing a basic re-search network. "Therefore," hesaid, "what you will find when you go around in many of our labora-

tories is that we have not kept up.' Some historians and analysts of science maintain that the advance of scientific knowledge usually depends on a system in which universities, industry, and government make demands on each other and cross-fertilize each other so as to meet those demands.

But in India, some analysts say, the critical connection among these institutions is weak or nonexistent. Industry makes few or no demands on the universities and vice versa, and the government laboratories do not much interact with either. On top of that, in a reversal of the U.S. pattern, government laboratories do most of the research. Indians and Westerners alike say that bureaucratically controlled science is a contradic-tion in terms; that initiative and creativity have little chance to

The upshot is that both the incentive and opportunity to do front-rank scientific research is

Private industry is praised for having produced, in just 35 years, a complete array of Indian-made consumer products. But it is wide-ly regarded as having done little to oster applied research of its own.

Caste, class, and language are also said by analysts to impose barriers to the long-term development of an energetic Indian science — caste and class because they cut off millions from the opportunity to become technologists and researchers; and language becanse only a tiny minority of Indi-ans speak English, the language in which Indian science is conducted.

Mr. Thapar and others assert that most of the best scientific brains go abroad. According to government sources, nearly 24,000 did so in 1981. More than half of those stayed abroad, and the officially registered expatriates are considered only a fraction of the total. Thousands leave the scientific and technical professions within

Obviously, Dr. Menon says, India cannot take its place in the from rank "across the entire front of science and technology." In its drive for excellence, it must select those areas most vital to India: Health, fertility control, food production, and energy are the most

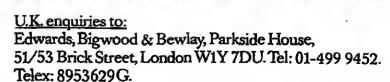
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TISTANTA LICENSTRATE AND CONTROL OF THE STANTANT OF THE STANTANTANT OF THE STANTANT OF THE STA

with tobacco products.

Its Pall Mall brand was always a creditable paign's theme is "Lucky Strikes Again." 2012年,1920年



American Brands **Plans Comeback** For Lucky Strike

LOS ANGELES - Lucky Strike is trying to make a comeback.

Through the 1920s and '30s, "Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet" was possibly the best-known advertising line in the United States. Lucky Strike had a 39 percent share of

the market, more than any cigarette has ! In the 1940s, "Lucky Strike Green has gone to war" was such a familiar line that comedi

to war" was such a familiar line that comedians joked about it on radio. Even in the early days of television in the 1950s, Americans watched "Your Hit Parade" and grew used to dancing Lucky Strike packages.

The first trouble for Lucky came with the introduction of filter cigarettes in the early 1960s. Then, in 1964, the entire industry was stunned by the surgeon general's report on the hazards of smoking. About that time Philip Morris took Marlboro, a filter cigarette designed for women, gave it a macho image and signed for women, gave it a macho image and made it into the top-selling eigenette that it is

today.

Lucky Strike vanished. A company executive says today that the company's producer, the American Tobacco Co., "was unwilling to spend the money to develop and push a filter tip Lucky. After all, the reasoning went, no man is going to allow himself to be caught smoking a cigarette with a filter on it."

With sales leveling off and advertising banned on TV and radio after the surgeon general.

eral's report, tobacco companies kept a much lower profile.

The conservative American Tobacco Co. diversified and changed its name to American Brands Inc., but it was still heavily involved

seller, and the company says its Carlton brand is the leader in its very-low tar category. Still, these are minor segments compared with the largest category, low-tar cigarettes. That is where Marlboro, Winston and Camel now are.

Now after two decades of silence, Lucky Strike is making a comeback — with a filter and entering the low-tar category. The cam-

Some of the state of the state

2015/15/2 2016/2

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Wall Street's Bears Still Saying What Goes Up Must Come Down

Are bears an endangered species? With the roaring bull market up almost 300 points in less than three months, have they taken to the hills? Hardly.

The number of stock market optimists and pessimists, as measured by the 116 advisory letters that Investors Intelligence monitors, shows 27.8 percent remain bears versus 40.7 percent bulls. The rest, 31.5 percent, like the market but advise waiting for a correction to buy. Here's a

sampling of what the bears are saying:

"All our indicators are telling us that the market is ready for the first substantial setbacks since the rally started in August. We can see heavy distribution at these exceedingly high levels in many stocks and feel that a very strong selloff is possible." — Wellington Letter by Bert Dohmen-Ramirez, Honolulu.

"I have sell signals from my wave count, from my momentum indica-tors, and from the volume and new highs. I am not going to guess how

There'll be gut-

wrenching down-days

hold on this market.'

far the coming correction will take the Dow ... but I do say sell stocks here, and for those of you with a speculative bent, buy a few puts." — Master Indicator by John T. Goddess, West Palm Beach, Fla.

And Papa Bear Joseph Granville, who compares the market to Mount St. Helens, warns: "Almost 15 percent of the entire rally was

accomplished Nov. 3. By doing this it mathematically suggests the entire rally could be given back in days, not months or years."

neks Sm

in the other corner, for the bulls, counseling subscribers to he 100percent invested, is Martin Zweig, editor of Zweig Forecast. He admits
"the action is getting gamier with low-priced stocks and new issues getting a big play." Too much of that, he grants, would be negative, "but at
this stage speculative appetites are just getting whetted... There'll be
gut-wrenching down-days ahead, but bulls clearly have a hold on this
market."

Somewhere in the middle of this bull-bear tussle, like most, is Nicholas Benachi, Paris manager of Bear Stearns. Asked what be's buying now, Mr. Benachi replied, "Valium."

Wall Street is yntherable to a 50- to 70-point drop in the Dow Jones industrial average if the Federal Reserve continues to frustrate traders and fails to lower the discount rate in the next week, according to Ake Rydberg, head of the foreign securities department at Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

Buying on Corrections

This would only be a short-term selloff, he predicts, adding that investors are flush with funds and are coming quickly into the market on any correction. Pointing to the \$250 billion parked in money market accounts, he added, "That's going to move one day, and when it does a chunk will go into stocks."

Mr. Rydberg said the "depressed state" of economic fundamentals — low productivity, high unemployment and low commodity prices — makes him bullish about Wall Street and other markets because of the opportunity for a big recovery. There also seems to be a consensus emerging worldwide that public spending by governments must be checked, he said.

"So for the first time in 10 years there's the chance production can

"So for the first time in 10 years there's the chance production can increase without stirring up inflation."

Stocks Mr. Rydberg said the bank is buying are "solid growth" companies such as AT&T, IBM, United Technologies, Carnation and Pepisco, along with Xerox as a "comeback candidate." He also likes the retail group, notably Sears Roebuck and J.C. Penney.

Paul Porzelt, manager of the investment department at Sal Oppenheim, Cologne, sees Wall Street ready for a correction mainly because specialist short-selling is high, but he said he would he "astonished" if it went as deep as 900 on the Dow Jones average.

Still Looking

"A lot of people have still missed this rally," he observed. "Interest rates should continue to go down, and when the return on bonds breaks below the double-digit-figure, they'll be looking even harder for a place to put their cash." (The rate now on first-class paper is 10½ to 11 per-

ouar over the next th keep up the appeal of U.S. investments, he said, though by late 1983 he said he expects that the currency will start being seen as fundamentally overpriced. "Stock performance over the last 10 years as adjusted for inflation has been pitiful," he asserted, calling Wall Street attractive on both an absolute basis and relative to such other investments as real

estate and antiques. "Maybe the time has come for stocks," he said. On the bank's recommended list are American Express, AT&T, Cigna and Texas Instruments, as well two cyclical plays, PPG Industries and CSX. Meredith and Medtronic are rated special-growth situations.

Two Dutch multinationals, Philips, the world's second largest consumer electronic/electrical manufacturer, and Unilever, the world's largest consumer packaged goods company, are recommended for purchase by Drexel Burnham in a lengthy report. Both enjoy low price/earnings ratios and have benefited from restructuring, Drexel says. Unilever also was recommended recently by Bear Steam's head of research, Alan Schwartz, speaking at luncheon in New York for French money mana-

Another Dutch company, Gist-Brocades, is the subject of a favorable report by Bank Mees & Hope, Amsterdam. Underscored is the company's position in biotechnology, notably in recombinant-DNA technology. The bank calls the company's century-long experience in the industri-al application of micro-organisms unique. But the investment appeal of Gist-Brocades suffers from the company's involvement in other, less-promising commercial activities, the bank notes, and does not enjoy the biotechnology "pure-play" image of Sweden's A.B. Fortia or Denmark's

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON — Australia re-

quires foreign antomobile makers

in buy parts locally before they

can manufacture cars there.

France admits only foreign compa-nies that purchase locally and ex-

port heavily. Taiwan forces an

American company to export much of the chewing gum it makes there to protect local manufactur-

The Reagan administration says

such actions illustrate a trend

toward "new forms of trade re-

strictions." It lists the issue as one

of its top three priorities for the

ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to

next three years, according to an

be held Nov. 24-27 in Geneva.

Prices Off After Gain On NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued their volatile performance Wednesday, closing sharply lower after recording steep gains during the morning.

"When prices get this high you et a very nervous market," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities. This afternoon you had no buying and lnts nf profit-taking but the pattern could be reversed tomorrow."

The Dow Jnnes industrial average rose almost 12 points in morning trading to about 1,070 but changed direction in the afternoon and closed with a loss of 15.73 points at 1,044.52.

Declines led advances by a 9-to-7 margin, while volume rose to 113.2 million shares from the 111.2 ahead, but bulls have a million traded Tuesday. Volume

has exceeded 100 million shares 22 times sessions since august 18.
The NYSE transaction tape ran

30 minutes late early in the day, indicating that smaller investors were placing buy orders.

An indication that such investors in the day indication that such investors are indication that such investors. tors were moving their money into stocks came late in the day when the Investment Company Institute reported that assets of money mar-ket mutual funds fell \$309 million

in the week ended Tuesday, It has been expected that as yields on money market instruments fell, smaller investors would move their money into securities, but this week was the first time money markets have not grown in

Professional investors normally pull back when smaller investors are buying. Analysts said professional traders and institutions were both buying and selling in equal amounts Wednesday.

The early surge was a continua-tion of Tuesday's rally that saw many institutions, skeptical of the market's buge move since mid-Angust, jumping onto the bandwagon.

Brokers pointed out that many large investors have formula sell-

ing plans and that was making considerable stock available for Oil stocks that have not been a

major part in this three-month-old rally remained weak, holding averages down, analysis said. A factor in the market's broad advance was the pervasive view among analysts that the Federal Reserve will encourage further

declines in interest rates in order to stimulate the economy. "Another discount rate is coming — the only uncertainty is the timing," said Ronald A. Glantz, Webber Mitchell Hatchins. At the start of this week, Mr. Glantz expressed his long-term opinion that the market could move up another 70 percent over the next two

The discount rate charged to fi-nancial institutions is now 9½ per-

Also bullish over prospects for stock prices is Francis H.M. Kelly, chairman of the investment policy committee at Dean Witter Revnolds. "By the end of 1984, we could see the Dow industrials at 1,500," he predicted. "This will be a decade of austerity in terms of low capital spending and high unemployment, but it promises a bull market for both equities and fixedincome securities.

On the NYSE floor, several blue-chip issues recorded price drops, including IBM, off 14 to 84%, GTE Corp. 14 to 42% and ATT % to 63%, all in active trad-

oped nations or placing punitive

GATT inaction would make it

harder for the Reagan administra-

tion to fight the U.S. version of

this restriction — the labor-sup-ported legislation now in Congress

that would force the most popular

foreign cars to be built substantial-

ly with American-made parts and by U.S. workers. That bill, which

has gained popularity as the reces-

aimed at Datsun and Toyota cars.

This so-called "local content"

legislation, as well as nontariff re-

strictions abroad, run contrary to the Reagan administration's free-

has continued, is mainly

U.S. Target at GATT Talks: New Trade Curbs

A U.S. trade official said Tues-day that the United States will re-

quest that the GATT ministers study for the first time "the grow-

ing distortions and growing barri-ers to international trade" caused

by these practices.

Opposition is expected from

some of the more advanced of the

less developed nations — notably Brazil and India — that use such

regulations to protect their indus-

If the GATT ministers refuse to

accept the U.S. proposal, the trade

official said, the Reagan adminis-

tration will be forced to take uni-

lateral steps to protect American industries doing business overseas. Those steps could include revoking

trade preferences for less-devel-

Mexico Reports Accord With IMF

tional financial stability. The largest loan, valued at \$5.3 billion at

ries and markets.

Rolls-Royce: Slower Sales for Luxury Cars Total Car Sales U.S. List Price St 10.000 (Four-door sedan) -3,500 £490.000 - 3,000 **≈** 70.000 2,000 '77 '78 '79 '80 '81 'B2

Even Rolls-Royce Feels the Slump

However, the deep and relentless recession now gripping much of the world has changed all that.

First came reports of an increasing number of used Rolls cars on the market at depressed prices. Then there were falling sales figures. Worst

e numbingly expensive vehicles. After several months of study convinced Rolls executives that an up-turn was not imminent, the company announced last week that it would lay off 750 employees, about 15 percent of its work force here, and 95 employees at the smaller Mulliner Park frame shop north of London.

It is not the first belt-tightening move by Rolls, bowever. A total of
(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

U.K. Opens Drive to Sell Shares in State Oil Firm

By Barry May

LONDON - The British government launched its most ambitious effort to date to open national enterprises in private investors when it offered to sell shares in Britnil, the state-owned North Sea oil company.

The sale by tender of 255 mil-lion shares, 51 percent of Britoil, was announced by Energy Secretary Nigel Lawson.

"It will create an independent British nil company free to seize the opportunities open to it and substantially reduce the size of the public sector in an area where state ownership has no rational justifi-cation." be inld Parliament.

Underwriters in London's financial district set the minimum price at £2.15 (\$3.57) a share, for a potential intal value of £548 million. Mr. Lawson, bowever, said the sale would raise at least £600 mil-

linn for the government.
The sale of Britoil is the biggest effort yet by the Conservative government to reverse years of state control in British industry and raise much-needed cash for the

The shares are being sold on a tender basis rather than through a more conventional fixed-price offer because the government is ea-ger to save itself further embarsment from any underpricing of stock in a state asset.

When shares in Amersham International, a nuclear products company, were offered for sale earlier this year at a fixed price of £1.42 they were oversubscribed 23

Amersham's shares jumped to £1.90 in early trading, allowing

speculators to make large profits. a day accounts for about 7 percent of the total. trading at around £2.75.

Britoil was formed in August when the state's oil exploration and production interests were split off from British National Oil Corp., created by a Labor Party government to ensure a national stake in British oil trade.

British North Sea oil output is 2 million barrels a day, worth '5 bil-lion a year at current prices, making Britain the world's sixth largest producer. Britoil's 140,000 barrels Peter Shore, the opposition eco-

nomic affairs spokesman, tald Par-liament that when the Labor Party came to power again it would renationalize Britoil.

"We shall take back the Britoil shares and we shall pay not a penny more than what the government itself receives," he said. "Let that message be registered by all those who hope to make a killing," he

York Stock Exchange to halt trad-ing in their shares Tuesday pend-

ing the announcement. At that

point, Signal was trading at \$24 a share, up 25 cents from Monday, and Wheelabrator-Frye was trad-

After completinn of the combi-nation, which is expected early next year, Forrest N. Shumway, currently chairman and chief exec-

utive of Signal, is to hold those

posts in the combined companies,

Signal to Acquire Wheelabrator-Frye

By Anthony Ramirez

Los Angeles Times Service Los Angeles Times Service

LA JOLLA, California — Signal

Cos. has agreed to purchase Wheelabrator-Frye Ine., a New Hampshire-based engineering and manufacturing company, for Signal
common stock with a current market value of nearly \$946 million.

Under the agreement annnunced late Tuesday, Signal
agreed to exchange two of its
shares for each of WheelabratorFrye's 19.7 million shares out-

Frye's 19.7 million shares outstanding. The transaction is subject to approval by directors and shareholders of both companies and certain regulatory agencies. The combined companies, with revenue last year of \$7.1 billion, would be known as Signal Cos. Both companies asked the New

He said that under the plan the consortium undertakes all building

costs and risks and splits the profit

from sale of the above-ground de-

velopment 50-50 with the railway

corporation. The plan to cover about balf the cost from develop-

Analysts said the development is

put at risk by the decline in the property market here and the fi-

nancial difficulties of some consor-

tium members, three of which are

linked to family interests of Chung

Ching-man, who controls EDA In-

ment includes the profit share.

Michael D. Dingman, Wheelabrator-Frye's chairman, is to become president of Signal, replacing Daniel W. Derbes, who is to be-come a Signal executive vice presi-

the announcement said.

ing at \$50.75, up \$4.50.

In connection with the acquisition. Signal plans to increase its common stock dividend to an annual rate of 90 cents a share from its current level of 84 cents, the announcement said. The increase is designed to compensate Wheela-brator-Frye shareholders who now receive \$1.80 a share annually, but would only receive \$1.68 without

the increase In interviews Tuesday, Mr. Shumway and Mr. Dingman said they have known each other for almost five years since they took a trip to the Middle East with a group of businessmen.

Although Mr. Shumway said they had discussed the idea of a merger in the past, talks had intensified only in the last three months, when the two companies' stock prices had 'roughly balanced' at a 2-to-1 ratio, with Wheelabrator-Frye's stock selling at about \$50 a share and Signal's stock at \$24 a share, Mr. Shumway said

The combination of the two uies results in a u strong management team. The two companies will be a blend of technological disciplines, all leaders in their respective fields," Mr. Shumway and Mr. Dingman said in a joint announcement.

Signal currently has about 72 million shares outstanding. The 40 million shares to be exchanged for Wheelabrator-Frye currently are authorized but unissued.

As a result of the merger, the former Wheelabrator-Frye sharebolders would own more than 35 percent of the combined companies' approximately 111.4 million

Signal's units include Mack Trucks Corp., its largest subsidiary; Garrett Corp., which makes aircraft turboprop engines and tur-bochargers for trucks: UOP Inc., whieb is involved in energy, environment and engineering; and Ampex Corp., an electronies company. Signal carned \$214 million last year on revenue of \$5.34 bil-

Wheelabraunr-Frye is a worldwide engineering and manufactur-ing company with 206 facilities in 33 states and 24 countries.

CREWE, England — It is almost a reflex in the aging factory complex here where Rolls-Royce automobiles are assembled. Visitors who ask what happens when the luxury cars break drawn are smilingly-told: "Our

what happens when the luxury cars break drawn are smilingly-told: "Our cars don't break down. Occasionally, they fail to proceed."

This carefully cultivated belief that there is nothing like a Rolls-Royce, except, perhaps, its lower-priced consin, the Bentley, has long provided a reliable shield for Rolls during economic downturns. Even in lean times, demand has usually been strong enough that Rolls purchasers frequently bad to wait several months for delivery.

The cheapest Rolls model, the Silver Spirit, has a list price of \$111,000 in the United States, and the top of the line the Corniche convertible.

in the United States, and the top of the line, the Corniche convertible,

of all, according to followers of the company, were news articles about imprecedented discounting from list prices by dealers struggling to sell

The layoffs are part of a retrenchment plan calling for every department to cut costs by 20 percent.

Hong Kong Subway Funding in Doubt By Adrian Wright Admiralty 2 surface site is to be completed by late 1984.

HONG KONG — Plans by Hong Kong's Mass Transit Railway Corp. to finance its new Hong Kong Island underground rail line through property developments of the above-ground station sites are being jeopardized by the property market recession here, analysts said Wednesday.

As the government presented a 1.82 billion Hong Kong dollar (\$296 million) bill to the railway corporation for surface development rights to a new station. Tokyo banking sources announced the suspension of syndication of a \$1.5 billion loan being raised by development consort

The five-member consortium,

led by Hang Lung Development, announced in June that it was raising the loan to develop the Admiralty 2 station site on Hong Kong

But the Tokyo banking sources said that syndication of the loan has been suspended and that it is unlikely syndication will be re-sumed in the near future because economic conditions in Hone Kong have made it uncertain whether the Hang Lung consoni-

um will proceed with the project.

Wardley Ltd., agent for the loan in Hong Kong, declined all comment on the loan, and spokesmen for Hang Lung were not available A railway corporation spokes-

man said the corporation plans to get 40 to 50 percent of the cost of

billion dollars at 1985-86 values, through joint surface development of the stations, with the rest fi-nanced through export credits linked to the construction contracts. Any shortfall originally was planned to be covered by additional government equity.

He said all construction con-

tracts for the underground line, to-taling about 11 billion dollars, have been awarded.

The Hang Lung consortium has contracted to develop nine of the 11 sites, of which Admiralty 2 is the second, and analysts said that if that falls through, the viability of the remaining sites must be in

The railway corporation spokesman said the whole line was sched-

By Merida Welles New York Times Service LONDON - Sir Freddie Laker won approval from the British government Wednesday to proceed with a new package holiday business only nine months after his no-frills, low-fare airline collapsed un-

cians and rivals. Aviation Authority to grant Sir Freddie an air travel organizers' li-

million (\$1.7 million). urged the secretary of state for trade to be sure that "the CAA bave properly applied the statute that they administer."

el Agents, from their annual convention in Cannes, France, was no "It makes a mockery of the vett-

cense if you put some respectable names on pieces of paper."
One of those names is that of

Freddie Laker Holidays Ltd. Mr. Rowland, once described by Edward Heath, a former Conser-

vative prime minister, as the "unpleasant and unacceptable face of capitalism," has been a longtime friend and supporter of Sir Fred-die, with whom he has been operating a consulting firm since March. Sir Freddie said Wednesday that he was "very happy in be back in trade." He fended off criticism by waving a report showing strong public support for his venture.

Produced by a London compa ny, BJM Research Partners Ltd., the report was based on a confidential survey made in August of people in 52 cities. It concluded that Sir Freddie "is likely to receive a level of consideration [by potential customers] second only to Thomson's, the market leaders in package tours.

The company, which plans to start operating next month, will in-clude among its target destinations the United States, Greece, Spain and Mexico. It predicts a first-year turnover of more than £7.8 mil-

Since the Skytrain and tours em-pire collapsed last February with debts amounting to well over £300 million, none of the creditors has received any payment, said Chris-topher Morris, a liquidator from the accounting firm of Touche Ross & Co. "This is an extremely complex

and long-term problem and I can give you no accurate forecast of how it will be resolved," he said.

CURRENCY RATES

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Of these three, Aik San Realty and E. Wah Realty, both wholly owned by the Chung family and

each holding a 9 percent stake in the consortium, are holding discussions with their bank creditors on their debts, which local press re-ports estimate at 3.48 billion dol-lars. Analysts say the Chung family

consortium. Hang Lung itself has a 39 percent stake in the consortium and New World Development holds 25 percent. 20-Year Mortgage Planned The Hongkong & Sbanghai Banking Corp. said Wednesday it

also bas at least 20 percent of As-

sociated Hotels, which has an 18

percent stake in the development

years, Reuters reported. A bank spokesman said the new plan will attract more first-home buyers by a lower monthly repayment. Currently, mortgages bave a maximum life of 15 years. The interest rate will be 13 percent.

will offer a new bome-mortgage scheme with repayments over 20

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borrowing to be cut to 8.5 percent MEXICO CITY - Finance of gross domestic product in 1983 from an estimated 16.5 percent in Minister Jesus Silva Herzog said Wednesday that Mexico had-1982. Such borrowing is to he cut co renegotiate its debt to foreign to 5.5 percent in 1984 and 3.5 per-commercial banks. Mexico's 90signed a letter of intent with the International Monetary Fund for

an emergency loan. The minister said government Earlier Wednesday, in Washing-ton, sources said Mexico and the borrowing will not exceed \$5 bil-IMF had reached a tentative agree-The loan would be the second largest ever granted by the 146-na-tion IMF, which was created after ment on a \$3.8-billion emergency loan package to help the country meet its enormous debts over the World War II to maintain interna-

Associated Press report. The three-year loan, subject to current exchange rates, went to Inthe formal approval of the IMF's board, would be extended providdia a year ago. Mexico, the Third World's largest debtor, owes an estimated \$80 ed that Mexico takes a number of belt-tightening actions to restore economic and financial stability. billion to foreign lenders. It has been unable to meet interest pay-Mr. Silva Herzog said the letter ments because of a severe cash of intent provides for government shortage brought on by an unex-

pected drop in the prices it receives for its oil exports. The IMF accord will help Mexiday moratorium on making pay-

In Buenos Aires, meanwhile, Reuters quoted Economy Ministry sources as saying that the economy minister, Jorge Wehbe, has been advised that the IMF's managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, has endorsed Argentina's request for a standby credit facility.

nts on that debt is due to expire

This endorsement clears the way for a loan of about \$1 billion that Argentina is seeking from a group of 50 commercial banks and another loan of \$750 million from the Bank for International Settle-

duties on imports from countries other main thrusts of the Reagan that restrict American investment. ings. One will be in the area of service industries, such as insurance, engineering consulting, accounting and medical and bospital consulting, fields in which the United States holds an edge over most of the world. The second involves high technology, an area in which America's worldwide lead is being challenged by the Japanese. The United States already has

Sir Freddie Laker

used a GATT mechanism for set-tling disputes in an effort to lift Canadian restrictions on U.S. in-American companies to buy Canadian products and to export their manufactured goods.

Fed to Change M-1 Reporting

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board voted Wednesday to change the way it publishes the weekly money supply figures to emphasize four- and 13-week trends in an attempt to draw attention away from large single-week swings. Under the new format, the

Fed will publish four- and 13week seasonally adjusted mov-ing averages of the basic measure of the money supply, M-1, along with the regular weekly M-1 figures it releases now. The M-1 measure consists of cash in the public's hands and checking accounts.

The longer views will be published side-by-side with the regular M-1 numbers.

Laker Wins Approval For Package Tour Firm

der a burden of heavy debt. The news of the government action drew bitter comments from politi-John Smith, Britain's Labor Party spokesman on trade, conemned the decision by the Civil

cense, conditional upon his providing a bond of approximately £1 "Given the chaos and misery caused to thousands of travelers left in the lurch by the collapse of Laker Airways, it is incredible that be should be licensed to set up shop again," Mr. Smith said. He

The Association of British Trav-

ing procedure," said the association's president, Ivor Elms. "It means that anyone can get a li-

Roland W. Rowland, the chairman of Lonrho Ltd., the British mining and trading conglomerate that is putting up half of the £750,000

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 10, excluding bank service charges.

2.12 445 20e 90 1.20 90 .1580 21386 971.460 97

1.38a 972.10 1.80 pt 8 pt 7.72 pt 8.84 pt 7.75 pt 97.75 pt 7.72 pt 7.20 pt 7.45

INDONESIA **BUKIT ASAM COAL MINING DEVELOPMENT** AND TRANSPORTATION PROJECT

> TENDER NOTICE TENDER NOS 07.1 A/07.1. B/07.1 C/07.1. D/07.1.E

Equipment — Loan Number 1079 — IND

The Government of Indonesie has received a loan from the World Bank of approximately US\$ 185 million to develop an open pit mine at Bukit Asam, South Sumstera, to provide coal to an 800 megawatt steam power generating plant presently under construction at Suralsya, West Java.

Part of the proceede of this loan will be used towards eligible contract peyments for the sequisition of specific equipment and this Notice ie the invitation to bid on the following packages :

07.1.A Metal Shop Equipment

13 milling machines, 14 lethes, 7 shepers, 41 grinders, 31 drill presses, 14 hydraulic H. frame presses, 9 guillotine shears, 16 saws, 7 welding machines, 14 welding booths, 30 pletens, miscellaneous welding and cutting equipment, miscellaneous auriace preparation, cleaning and painting equipment.

07.1.B. Workshop end Yard Materiat Handling

Equipment
15 ovarhead travelling cranes 5-40 ton capacity, 2 clase-D gantry cranes 10 and 40 ton, 8 jib cranes 3 ton capacity, 1 mobile crane 2 ton capacity, 15 adjustable dock ramps 10 ton capacity, 8 forklifts 1-4 ton diesel and electric, 12 jacks 10 and 20 ton, reight elevator 3 ton.

07.1.C Conveyor Bett Repatr and Meintenance

4 vulcenizing presses and several portable presses, 3 belt decoilers, capable of handling 1800 mm. wide belting, 3 belt recoilers, 1 portable belt recoiler and 1 decoiler for belting up to 1600 mm. wide, 1 planing and rough turning machine for 1800 mm. wide belts, 1 pair head and teil stock positioners

07.1.D. Coal, Metals and Soil Laboratory and Test Equipment

Analytic balances, spectro photometer, bacterial incubator and heating chambers, automatic titration equipment, Atterberg limits organic matter equipment, hot weter heater, water supply delonizer, eurface crack dye penetrant testing material, Brinell hardness tester, portable spring-loaded hardness testers, ultra-sonic test equipment, portable oscilloscope, receiver alignment meters, 6 drying ovens (100". --- 250" C range), 10 furnaces 450 - 1500" C range and self-contained forges with exhaust hoods and flamers, and other miscellaneous laboratory and test equipment.

07. 1.E Meintenance, Repair, Operating and Service

Battery chargers, tire storage racks, brake drum turning machines, tire handling and balancing machins, lifting paltforms, assorted rim and the mounting equipment, vehicle emissions and exhaust testing kits, dynamometer and check stands for diesels end starters, 22 pumpe for grease, lubrication, and diesel and gasoline dispensing, oil storage containers and separators, vapor type degreaeling equipment end 13 compressors (72 L/Min to 5503 M/Hr) with eir dryers and receivers.

Bidders will be required to demonstrate in-country Indonssian service and spare parts facilities.

The bid documents will be available at a cost of US \$ 100.00 per bid package from 19 November until 15 December 1982 of the address below and seeled bids will be received at the same address until 10 Jenuary 1983.

BUKIT ASAM MINE CONSTRUCTORS

Procurement Menager Settabudi Building, 3rd floor-Block B/6 JL. H.R. Rasuna Said — Kuningan Jakarta Selalan INDÓNESIA Telephone: 517858, 517867 Telex: 48373 BAMCO IA

Farmos Fridor Franksis Fridor Fridor Franksis General Fridor Frido Gold Markets Nov. 10 Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) Nov. Feb. May Golf 410 00-41200 Valeurs White Weld S.A. i, Quai du Mont-Blanc 1211 Geneva I, Switzerland Tel. 319251 - Telex 28305 Commodity Investors: ' AVERAGE 956 978 998 1,014 1,025 1,060 N.T. ANNUAL RATE OF RETURN The Trading Advisors 1,570 1,509 1,427 1,341 1,242 1,242 1,201 1,572 1,510 1,429 1,342 1,243 1,243 1,210 who supervise our managed account and futures fund programs. have achieved this

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☐ Msnaged Account ☐ Futures Fund Please send complete details to:

remarkable perfor-

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mance over the past

decade. Minimum initial

investment is \$100,000.

Wolff (212) 599-4465 Telex (TT 423840

295 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10017 U.S.A.

Australia Announces Pact With New Zealand

CANBERRA, Australia - New Zealand and Australia will start removing trade barriers next year, leading to e total common market by 1995, the Australian parliament

was told Wednesday.

An agreement, which has taken two years to negotiate, will begin coming into force Jan. i. Doug Anthony, Australia's Trade and Resources minister, said.

Paris Commodities **የ**ተዋየየየ 1,730 1,736 1,731 1,757 1,753 1,757 1,495 1,705 1,495 1,705 1,497 1,614 Dividenda 12-12 11-24 1-1 12-18 12-72 11-22 11-30 11-12 12-11 12-4 12-12 11-22 12-13 11-22 12-13 11-30 12-15 11-33 12-15 11-33 12-15 11-34 12-15 11-34 12-15 11-34 12-15 11-34 12-15 11-34 12-15 11-34

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Australia's Surplus Falls

CANBERRA, Australia — Australie's balance of payments surplus, as measured by net officini monetary movements, dropped to 467 million Australian dollars (\$436.4 million) in October from 969 million dollars in September, the Bureau of Statistics said Wednesday. There was a 173-million-dollar deficit in October 1981.

Highs and Lows

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Consumer Prices Rise In Countries of OECD

The Associated Press
PARIS — Consumer prices in the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.6 percent in September, compared with a rise of 0.4 percent in August, the OECD said Wednesday.

The increase over the 12 months through September slowed 89.74 through September slowed to 7.4 percent, the lowest yearly rate since early 1973; Inflation during the year through September 1981 was 10.7 percent.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Alexander Posts Loss for Quarter

NEW YORK (Reulers) - Alexander & Alexander Services said Wednesday that it has decided to report an extraordinary loss of \$40 million io the third quarter to reflect a reduction in the asset value of its

Alexander Howden Group PLC unit. The insurance company previously reported that the \$40-million reduction would be treated as additional goodwill and amortized over 40 years. But it said the Securities and Exchange Commission accounting staff suggested that the reduction be recorded as an extraordinary

With the charge, A&A had losses of \$36 million in the quarter and \$5 million in the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with profits of \$13 million and \$42 million in the year-earlier periods. A&A bought Howden for \$300 million in January and later sued four of its former directors. alleging that they had sipboned off \$55 million.

Bid for Woolworth PLC Draws 93.9%

LONDON (Reuters) - Paternoster Stores said Wednesday that it has received acceptances for 93.9 percent of Wonlworth PLC's ordinary shares in response to its bid of 82 pence (\$1.35) apiece. Acceptances based on Paternoster's alternative offer to swap share and loan stock amounted to 11.4 percent of Wonlworth's ordinary capital, Paternoster

The statement said acceptances for the share and loan stock offer will be satisfied in full. The offers are to remain open until further notice. In late September, Paternoster and Woolworth Co. of the United States, which held 52.6 percent of Woolworth PLC in Britain, announced terms valuing the British retail chain at £310 million. Paternoster is a oew company backed by British financial institutions.

Hitachi to Make VTRs in W. Germany

TOKYO (Reuters) - Hitachi said Wednesday that it will establish a subsidiary and a plant in Landsherg. West Germany, later this month to

produce video tape recorders.

The new firm, Hitachi Consumer Products (Europe), will be capitalized at 15 million Deutsche marks (\$5.8 million) and production will start in January 1984. The initial production target is 5,000 sets a month, and output is due to reach about 10,000 by 1986, Hitachi said.

The company said the recorders will be marketed initially in West Germany and later in other European countries. The new plant will be the first production center that Hitachi has set up for video recorders

Italian Group Gets Iranian Pact

MILAN (Reuters) — ftaly's GIE S.p.A. said Wednesday that it has signed a 324.9-billion lire (\$220-million) contract with Iran's national electricity board, Tavanir, to huild a 320-megawatt power station in

GIE said it is the first major contract awarded to a foreign company since the 1978 revolution. Contracts signed since then have been renego-

tiations of agreements made under the shah's regime.

GIE is a consortium of state-owned Ansaldo S.p.A and a private-sector group of Franco Tosi S.p.A., Fabbrica Italiana Magneti Ercole Marelli S.p.A., Riva Calzoni S.p.A. and Magrini Galileo S.p.A.

No Change Seen in Péchiney Results

PARIS (Renters) — Péchiney Ugine Kuhlmann expects no improve-ment in results this year from the 1981 group loss of 1.78 billion francs (243.4 million), a company official said Wednesday, Bernard Pache, director of industrial policy, said the 1982 perform-

ance has been hampered by low aluminum prices. He also said Pechiney's principle competitors, Aluminum Co. of America and Alcan Aluminium Co. Ltd. of Canada, pay half as much for their electricity as

Hilton to Develop Deluxe Hospitals

to and how

NEW YORK (AP) - Hilton International Co, has announced that it is entering a project to develop deluxe hospitals, saying that patients oeed comfortable accommodations and high-quality food in addition to competent medical care.

Carl R. Strand, Hilton president, announced Tuesday the formation of

Hiltoo-Qualicare Hospitals Ltd., which will develop deluxe hospitals in areas outside of the United States and United Kingdom.

Other participants in the venture include Qualicare Inc., a U.S.-based hospital management company, and Hospital Capital Corp. Ltd., a Lon-don-based company that manages bospitals and related services in Brit-

Budd to Close Some U.S. Facilities

DETROIT (AP) --- Budd Co., a unit of Thyssen AG of West Germany, atends to close some unprofitable U.S. plants because of the United Auto Workers unioo's refusal to consider a second round of wage and benefit concessions, according to a company spokesman.

A spokesman declined to say what facilities may be closed. The UAW contract covers workers at Budd plants in Detroit; Clinton, Michigan; Philadelphia, and Fort Washington, Pennsylvania; Gary, Indiana, Ashland and Frankfort, Ohio, and Johnson City, Tennessee, he said.

IMF Said to Plan Loan to Hungary

BUDAPEST (UPI) — The International Monetary Fund has agreed to lend \$580 million to Hungary to offset losses resulting from a decline in exports over the past year, Hungarian National Bank sources said

Hungarian bankers met with IMF officials in Budapest and Washing-too to work out details of the loan, which is to be in the form of a grant of Special Drawing Rights, the international currency basket, the sources said. Ratification of the agreement is expected to come during the IMF executive directors meeting in early December.

Floating Rate Notes

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Non Banks

Bonn Officials Consider Wage Freeze

By Colin Narbrough

BONN - West Germany's oew center-right government revived the controversial idea of a wage freeze to belp fight deepening re-cession in 1983 budget plans sub-mitted to the Bundestag Wednes-

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, presenting a budget in-cluding welfare cutbacks and tax increases, brought up the wagefreeze question, which was first raised by Labor Minister Norbert Blüm last mooth.

The call for a temporary wage freeze, which has provoked bitter criticism from trades unions, also won support Wednesday from Josef Stingl, president of the feder-al Labor Office.

The magazine Quick quoted Mr. Stingl as saying. "Blum's proposal

is right."
Mr. Stoltenberg, saying latest statistics show that the West German economy has not yet bot-tomed out, said be wanted to put the discussion about an incomes freeze on a more rational hasis.

He recalled that major unions approved voluntary wage freezes for between three and nine months in 1967, when the recession was milder than the present one.

"What important union leaders then considered in the interest of stimulating the economy and fighting unemployment cannot credibly be condemned today by their successors as a blow against workers' interests," he said. Mr. Stoltenberg said the Blum

proposal, which has oot been adopted as official cabinet policy,



Chancellor Helmut Kohl leans forward as he listens to a budget speech being made by his finance minister, Gerhard Stolten-berg. At left is Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

applied to all major social groups,

But he qualified his defense of a wage freeze, saying it was open to discussion whether a solution iden-tical to that used in the late 1960s is appropriate today.

A senior official of the metalworkers trade union denounced the government budget plans, saying the burden of government savings fell on low-income groups. The union's chief treasurer, Norbert Fischer, said the unions wanted social justice at a time of eco-nomic crisis, and he forecast that union relations with the present coalition would be more tense than they were with the last govern-

comes from Britain. Mr. Fenn said, "We know that there is pent-

Seventy percent of the compa-

ny's British sales are to companies,

he said, and "executives are reluc-

tant to replace their Rolls with a

new one at the same time they are

posting redundancy ootices for

It is a painful situation for Rolls

ve is an up-to-date view oo the

One director at a large manu-

dealers, perhaps, but one that has provided what Rolls executives be-

special place Rolls has in English

facturing company in the western Midlands, which is very depressed,

finally asked the shop stewards

from the unions what he should do," Mr. Fenn said. "They told him it was important for the work-

ers to feel that their company was

in good enough shape for him to buy a new Rolls."

Rolls, Normally Recession-Proof,

np demand."

(Continued from Page 9) 650 workers were eased out last year in a less publicized effort to increase productivity, contributing to a jump in pretax income in 1981 to the equivalent of \$26.9 million from \$14.4 million in 1980. And this summer, the company admitplanning on making next year. ted only 60 youths to its four-year apprentice school instead of the usual 120.

The company plans to ease the pain of the latest layoffs — which it bopes will be largely voluntary — with a package of inducements averaging about £4,525 (\$7,470) a package.

"If it's not all voluntary, we will robably resist," said George Ellis, head of the works committee that represents 11 unions in discussions with management. "But we know that people have to go and we realize that we aren't the only ones in When asked about the psychological impact of the retrenchment,

the automaker's managing director, George Fenn, said: "A lot of people see us as an ambassador for the country. It was one thing we considered and part of why we de-

Mr. Fenn said that the reductions were necessary for Rolls to "stay healthy," although he declin-

COMPANY REPORTS

Japan ·		
Ci	tizen Watch	
6 Months	1782	1981
Revenue	55,980.	70,080.
Profits		2,800.
	on Air Lines	1
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Profits	5,740.	5,250.
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Profits		123.50
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Revenue		· 5,400. I
Profits		N.A.
Per Share	0.80	0.75
9 Months	1982	2001
Revenue		16,800.
Profits		447.3

ed to make any profit projections or even to state that Rolls expects to finish this year in the black. Mr. Fenn did say that the cutbacks would allow the company to be profitable at an annual productioo rate of 2,400 cars — the oumber it now expects to sell this year and is

"We do not build for stock." Mr. Fenn said, Only 40 oew cars are typically available for 70 English distributors at any given time, he said, while American dealers have more because customers usually want to see what they are pur-

Voluntary or oot, the cutbacks have sent a shiver through Crewe, a small city southeast of Liverpool that is also a rail center. "It'll be a ghost town soon," sighed a young mother pushing a bahy carriage past the worn row bouses oear the center of the city. "The whole town is built around Royce and the rail works, and there's even more that have come out of the

Steady growth in the past decade, and the added financial musele that came with its acqui two years ago by Vickers, the ar-mament maker, have given Rolls the resources to enter the age of industrial robots and computeraided design. Still, the company is slow to tamper with the processes that are the cornerstone of its rep-

"A lot of the capital equipment isn't justified at our production rates," said Richard Perry, manager of the Crewe operations. Ropois are being tested for certain painting jobs in the early stages of the three-mooth assembly process, but most of the work is still carried out by hand or on machines used to huild Merlin engines for the Royal Air Force during World

Conscious of its image for craftsmanship, Rolls bypasses the robots during tours and takes visitors to see employees like Frank Read, who spends a whole day preparing the outside frame of a single radiator. Similarly, the computer-aided design equipment in its new product development building is deemed less worthy of mention than the leather hides imported from Scandinavia for seats.

Rolls executives say that although sales this year are down more than 20 percent from last year, the decline does not reflect a change for the worse in consume attitude about the cars themselves. Referring to the one-third of the company's sales that normally

FOR SALE

European Business and Assets of



Comprising – Tyre Plant in Ireland - UK Distribution Company

Bearcat, selling under the brand names Power-Trak, Grizzley, and Super Soft, are one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of solid industrial tyres in the world. Their products are used extensively on fork lift trucks, trailers, heavy mechanical handling Freehold factory in Cookstown Industrial Estale, 8 miles from Dublin, comprising 56,000 sq ft on a 5.25 acre site.

- Head office and main depot in St Helens, export sales office and depot in Feltham, other depots in Birmingham, Sheffield Capacity for production of 5,000 tyres per week.
- 1981 turnover approximately £4 million.
- Supply original equipment manufacturers and replacement sales to customers in UK and certain overseas markets.
- Plant and equipment provide manufacture of 1,000 different Computerised production and inventory control.



A R Houghton, Touche Ross & Co., PO Box 137. Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR. Telephone: (01) 353 8011, Telex: 261064.

foresees oet federal borrowing of 41.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$16.2 billion) in 1983 on total spending of 253.8 billion DM. Net borrowing this year is set at 39.9 billion DM and expenditure

at 246.6 billioo DML

Mr. Stoltenberg rejected opposition criticism that the oew government was "squeezing the economy to death" with over-zealous public spending cuts.

He said that federal expenditure would increase by a cominal 2.9 percent next year, compared with the previous government's 1.9 percent target.

He said the old government's budget plans were based oo assumptions for the economy that were far too optimistic. He said whom that the economy was still in deeline and that unemployment would pass two million, or 8 per-cent of the work force, this month, Seeking to disarm critics of the government's cuts in social spend-

ing and rises in incentives for in-dustry. Mr. Stoltenberg quoted former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt as saying in a speech ear-lier this year, "Those who want to do more for job-generating state expenditure have to cut much leeper into social benefits."

Overall Payments Surplus
The Bundesbank said Wednesday that West Germany's overall halance of payments showed a sur-plus of 79 million DM in Septempus of 79 million DM in Septem-ber after an unrevised August defi-cit of 279 million DM and com-pared with a surplus of 1.41 hillioo DM in September 1981, Reuters reported from Frankfurt. In the first nine months of 1982

In the first nine months of 1982, West Germany had an overall pay-ments surplus of 282 million DM, compared with a surplus of 5.42 billion DM in the year-earlier peri-

Italy Moves to Aid Lira Amid Political Crisis

ROME - The Italian governmeni tonk steps Wednesday lo bolster the lira on world currency markets as Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini beld urgent consultations to try to save his faltering

The Trade Ministry tightened foreign exchange controls on Italian exporters, and the Treasury Ministry said a sharp rise in its short-term borrowing rates Tuesday was aimed at staving off speculation against the Italian cur-

The latest economie measures mean that exporters, some of whom put off receipt of their earnings io expectation of a lira depreciation, will have to borrow foreign currency from ftalian banks for 70 percent of exports billed in foreign currency.

Banking sources said the latest political crisis, coming at a time of seasonal weakness in the lira, has increased fears that the currency is heading for its second devaluation in the European Monetary System

Foreign currency earnings from tourism, which strengthened the lira throughout the summer, de-creased in October while a widening gap between Italian and other European inflation rates generated speculative pressure against the currency earlier this month, they

Meanwhile, the prospect of o government collapse increased because of a public dispute between two key economic ministers in the cahinet. It would be the second such collapse in three mooths.

Mr. Spadolini consulted President Sandro Pertini after calling for the resignation of Treasury

Minister Nino Andreatto, a Chris-

ister Rino Formica, a Socialist. Political sources in Parliament reported that the prime minister was considering resigning if leaders of the coalition parties refused

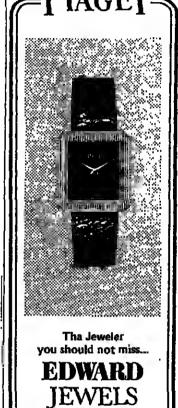
tian Democrat, and Finance Min-

to rally behind him. The sources said the core of the problem is a disagreement between. the Christian Democrats and the Socialists over planned austerity measures. The sources said the dispute led to an exchange of insults between the two ministers last week while Mr. Spadolini was in

Washington. Socialist ministers, at logger-heads with the center-right Christian Democrats for most of this year, accuse Mr. Andreatta of favoring the rich at the expense of

Iran to Ship Oil to Turkey

LONDON — Iran is to export about 210,000 harrels of oil a month to Turkey under a barter thorities in the two countries, the Iranian news agency said Wednes-



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Notice of Mandatory Redemption

ORIENT LEASING (CARIBBEAN) N.V.

US\$20,000,000 81/4% Guaranteed Notes Due 1983

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Deed dated December 14, 1976 constituting the above Notes, that \$5,000,000 nominal of the Notes has been drawn for the annual redemption instalment due on December 15, 1982.

numbers of the Notes are as follows:

On December 15, 1982, there will become due and payable on the Notes to be redeemed the principal emount thereof together with accrued interest to December 15, 1982. On and after that date interest on the Notes to be redeemed shell cease to accrue. Payment of Notes to be redeemed will be made on or after December 15, 1982 upon presentation and surrender of soid Notes, with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after December 15, 1982 at any of the following banks:— The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.,

Woolgate House, Coleman Street: London EC2P 2HD.

November 11, 1982

Chasa Manhattan Bank Luxembourg S.A., 47, Boulevard Royal,

Chase Menhattan Bank (Switzerland), Genlerstrasse 24 Switzerland.

Banque de Commerce S.A. 51/52 Avenue des Arts, 1040 Brussels,

Darwa Europe N.V. Amstel 344. Amsterdam

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Sanwa Bank Ltd., Commercial Union Building, 1 Undershaft, London EC3A 8LA.

With effect from December 15, 1982, the balance of Notes remaining in circulation will be \$5,000,000. The following notes drawn for redemption in December 1981 heve not been presented:—1225, 1228, 1288, 1293, 2054, 2056, 2059, 2062, 2067, 2069, 2070, 2073, 2074, 2080, 2081, 2085, 2088, 13501, 13503, 13504, 13505, 19605, 19608.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Principal Paying Agent.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on November 8, 1982; U.S. \$69,99

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MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY

INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG Nr. P 328

Die GAFSA Phosphales Company ladet durch Offentliche Ausschreibung ein.
Angebote bezuglich Kauf von:

"ZWEI KOMPLETTEN BOHBANLAGEN FÜR
SENKRECHTE, ABER VORWIEGEND GENEIGTE
PROBEBOHRUNGEN GEOLOGISCHER UND HYDRO.
GEOLOGISCHER NATUR, ZU UNTERBBEITEN."

ntlichungsdatum dieser Ausschreibung vom Genéral de la Compagnie des Phosphates ne de l'Arabie Séoudite, Tenesien, anfordern. the in französischer Fassung (Original + sechs Durchschlagel sind in liten, verschlossenen Umschlagen an: Monsieur le Directeur des Achan, gnie der Phosphates de GAFSA, 2130 Medisout, Tunesien, zu sonden, ussere Umschlag muss wie nachstehend beschriftet sein:

"SOUMISSION POUR DEUX ATELIERS DE FORAGES"

"APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONALES N° P 3287"

'NE PAS OUVRIR AVANT LE 16.11.1982" ngebot für Zwei Bohranlagen, Internationale Ausschreibung eht vor dem 16.11,1982 zu nifnen.)

Die Olfnung der Umschläge erfulgt um 16. November 1982 um 09.00 Uhr in der Direction des Arbats, Methanni, Tunesien, in Gegenwart des Ausschmass jedoch unter Ausschluss der Olfentlichkeit. Fernschriftliche uder nach dem Schlasstermis nicht berurksichtigt werden.



REPUBLIK TUNESIEN MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY

INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG Nr. P 3284

WARTUNGSWERKSTATT

LAGERRAUM WASCH- UND SCHMIERSTATION 4. DRUCKLUFSTATION

für die neue Schachtanlage OUM EL KECHEB bei Métlaoui. Firmen, die an dieser Ausschreibung interessiert sind und sich auf obige Ausrüstungen spesialisieren, konnen nach Veröffentlichungsdatum gegen Zahlung von fünftig Dioar (DT 50) die Ausschreibungsunterlagen vom zuständigen Dezernat beziehen: Service Ceneral de la Compagnie des Phosphates de CAFSA, 9, Rue du Rovaume de l'Arabie Seoudite. Tunesten.

Angebote in französischer Fassung (Original + fünd Durchschläge) sind in doppelten, verschlossenen Umschlägen an Monsieur le Chef du Departement des Marches de la Compagnie des Phosphates de CAFSA, 2130 Methom.

Der aussere Umschlag muss wie flogt beschriftet sein:

"Soumission pour : l'équipement d'un Atelier Siège Oum El KECHEB, Appel d'offres N° P 3284" "NE PAS OUVRIR AVANT LE 16 NOVEMBRE 1982" (Angehot für Werkstattanlagen, Hauptgeschäftstelle Oum El Kecheh, Ausschreibung Nr. P 3284. Nicht vor dem 16. November 1982 zu öffnen.) Die Öffnung der Umschläge erfolgt am 16. November 1982 zm 10.00 Uhr unter Zulassung der Öffentlichkeit im Departement des Marches in Metlanut, Tunesien. Fernschriftliche oder nach dem Schlusstermin eintreffende Angebote können nicht berücksichtig werden.



REPUBLIK TUNESIEN

MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY

INTERNATIONALE AUSSCHREIBUNG Nr. P 2075

Die GAFSA Phosphates Company beabsichtigt die Durchführ chen und hydrogeologischen Probehohrungen im Raum G sey and Kalia-Khasha in den Jahren 1983, 1984, 1985 und Das Projekt umfasst die Durchführung von 302 senkrechten und Probebohrungen von insgesamt 95.780 m Bohrlänge, wovon 19.172. Gewinnung von Bohrproben entiallen, deren Durchmesser mindestens beträgt, und 7 Piezometer zur Bestimmung der hydrostatischen Spi Tiefe der Probebohrungen schwankt zwischen 100 m und 050 m. An vorliegender Ausschreibung interessierte Firmen können nach Verstellungsbedingungen hinschtlich jährlich statistische Arbeiten je Bohr und Fandort, sowie die Beschraikungen der C.P.G. Market die betreifenden Gesellschaften gelten, eonweder vom auständigen Deschieden Gesellschaften gelten, eonweder vom auständigen Deschieden Royaume de l'Arabie Scoudite Tunesien, oder von der Direction des Archies. 2120 Mallorui Tunesien, oder von der Direction des Archies.

Angebote in Iranzösischer Fassung (Origunal + fünf Darchschläge) hind in doppelten, verschlossenen Umschlägen an Monsieur le Directour des Achan de la Compagnic des Phosphates de CAFSA, 2130 Methaoui, Tunesien, an senden achstehend zu beschriften:

"SOUMISSION POUR L'EXÉCUTION DES CAMPAGNES DE SONDACES POUR LA RECONNAISSANCE GÉOLO-GIQUE ET HYDBOCÉOLOGIQUE DES BASSINS PHOS-PHATIERS DE GAFSA-TOZEUR-MAKNASSY ET KALÁA-KHASBA"

"APPEL D'OFFRES P 2075" "NE PAS OUVRIR AVANT LE 22-12-82"

(Angehot betr. Probebohrungen für geologische und hydrogeologische Probeb tierungen im Raum Gafsa, Tozeur, Makusery und Kalife-Khashe, Ausschreibung Nr. P. 2075. Nicht vor dem 11-12-1982 zu öffnen.)

Ausschreibungsschlus und letzter Termin für die Einreie 18. Dezember 1982, Fernschriftliebe oder nach diesem Angebote können nicht berücksichtig werden.

Die Umschläge werden unter Zulassung der Öffentlichkeit um 22. Dezember 1982 um 10.00 Uhr in der Direction des Achata, Methani, geöffnet.

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During the past year, with two major realignments within the EMS and the unprecedented strength of the dollar, currency related risk has been more than ever a major preoccupation for corporate treasurers.

At the eighth International Herald Tribune/ Forex Research conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," you will have an opportunity to hear and question leading authorities from countries whose financial policies are of critical importance this year:

• Karl Otto Pohl, President of the Deutsche Bundesbank,

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the Reagan administration,

Michel Camdessus, Director of the French
Treasury and President of the Paris Club, the organization that coordinates public debt Prospects for economic recovery will be

discussed by Sylvia Ostry, Head of the OECD's Department of Economics and Statistics. And the economists of Forex Research will present their

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The program will also feature technical presentations by senior financial officers from ten international corporations: Creusot Loire, Dow Chemical, Electricité de France, GAN, Occidental Financial Services, Salomon Brothers, Singer, Sperry, Time/Life Books and Union Carbide.

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- protecting assets in times of inflation
 how to use the U.S. paper market
- currency swaps rebilling and factoring centers
- taxation problems regarding forex gains • a case study of a French multinational
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All speeches will be followed by a discussion period and simultaneous English-French translations will be provided at all times.

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Return to: International Herald Tribune Foreign Exchange Conference
181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle
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FLORENCE	21	70	13	55	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	29	64	24	75	Claudy
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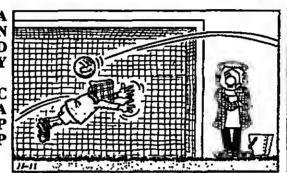


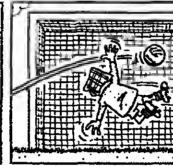




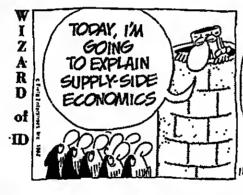


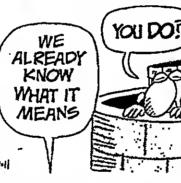














IF I WERE TO GUESS

I'D SAY SHE'S TAKEN

MORE COMMONLY

KNOWN AS ANGEL

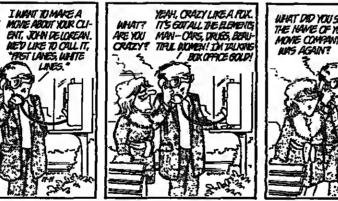


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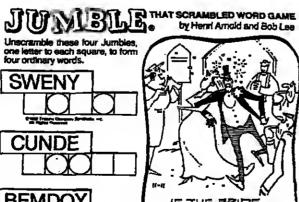


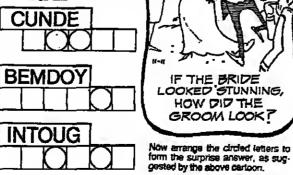












Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow) Jumbles: PILOT CRUSH DAHLIA BEACON Answer: A kind of acotch suitable for children?!-

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DENNIS THE MENACE



MY STOMACH WAS TALKING IN MY SLEEP."

BOOKS

WAR IN SPACE

By James Canan. 186 pp. \$13.95. Harper & Row. 10 East 53d St., New York, N.Y. 10020.

THE SHAPE OF WARS TO COME

By David Baker, 262 pp. \$19.95. Stein and Day, 122 East 42d St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by John Keegan

CCD EVOLUTIONS" in warfare United States. R are one of the favorite topics of military writers. Four have been promised this century, each connected with a weapon which seemed destined to destroy certainties on which generals and admirals — and statemen — had rested their calculations since the harnessing of steam in the 1830s. The first was the submarine revulution, which threatened to make surface fleets obsolete and starve nations dependent upon maritime commerce. The second was the tank, whose prophets, the Englishmen Basil Liddell Hart and Major General J.F.C. Fuller, believed would abolish the nld mass armies which had dominated battlefields since Napoleon. The third was the long-range bomber, hailed by the Italian airman, Douhet, as the weapon which would do away with armies and navies altogether. The fourth was the atomic bomb, which idealists hoped would at last make warfare be-

mopen would at ass make warrare between great states impossible.

Military people, like the rest of mankind, have, however, a way of adapting to circumstances. The four weapon revolutions are with us still, more or less uncomfortably subsumed within operational doctrine, and in-terfering scarcely at all with the tradi-tional practice of warfare which, since 1945, has brought the deaths of at least 6 million people in small con-flicts around the globe. And we are still confronted with the specter of a large conflict, between the super-powers, which the revolutionary weapons will serve to prosecute, if nuclear power fails to deter its outbreak.

New books on new weapons can scarcely, therefore, arouse the hope that war is on the way out, or even the thrill of purely technical interest in a new human achievement which belonged to a less fraught age. Yet both these books are af great interest, and ant without a crumb of comfort for those who cling to their optimism. David Baker, a space expert, provides a history of space weapons and a catalog of work currently in progress. The danger that he perceives, much talked of in popular science publications hut little documented, is of the Soviets developing weapons which will attack and destroy the United States's constellation of surveillance and commu-nication satellites which orbit in space. The motive for doing so would be to deprive the president of the eyes with which he can foretell Soviet hostile activity and the voice with which he would command U.S. countermeasures. Laser and high-energy particle beam emitters are the system on which most work is being done; but cruder metallie missiles, fired from short ranges, are also in the in-ventory and would have the same effect could the satellites carrying them be maneuvered into the correct orbit:

Baker confronts the danger foursquare, but believes that work being done by the U.S. defense indus-try is keeping pace with the threat the Russians offer. He even foresees a moment in the 1990s when the United States may be able to threaten Russia's land-based missiles with destruclacer from they emerge from their siles and thus



a situation in which intercontinents attack ceases to be a danger to the

James Canan works in a less in

turistic style, and from a more author.

dative data base: He is Business

dative data base: He is Business. Week's Pentagon correspondent. And an extremely good one; by all the evidence deployed here. His sources are excellent and he uses them with a precision and gift for quotation which is the mark of the high-quality journalist. Indeed, the only musleading thing apparent about his book is its title, which might better be exchanged with Baker's. Canan is concerned to jet Baker's. Canan is concerned to tell Baker's. Canan is concerned to tell what is most up-to-the-minute about the U.S. — and Soviet — atmory whether deployed in the air, on the ground or on and under the sea, as well as in space. Thus he devotes chapters to the coming generation of fire-and-forget battlefield weapons which threaten the tank with extinction, to the next generation of fighter tion, to the next generation of fighter aircraft, and the menace they face from missiles which can outurn them while remaining their hunters, and to lasers and high-energy particle hears the is more of a skepta; than Baker and more critical of the fears expressed by General George Keegan the former U.S. Air Force chief of in igence, who contributes a foreward tengence, who controlles a foreward to Baker's book). His two best chap-ters are on the MX missile and the submarine. The former he makes a-teresting because he puts into context the politics of the missile, whose slow progress towards emplacement he represents as chiefly the result of President Carter's desire to use the MX as a bargaining chip in the SALT talks. The latter, the most arresting section nf the book, achieves an uncanny level of fascination because of the quantity

of fresh information he brings togeth

or fresh information he orings together and the high quality of his explana-tion. It is also, of course, a key ele-ment in his thesis, because it is upon the ballistic missile submarine that the

United States's second-strike capabili

ty ultimately depends. Canan is not optimistic about the future. But neither is be alarmist. The picture he reveals is of a continuing and mutual terrorizing through new technology as first one side and then the other finds an edge round the co-ner of whatever "revolutionary" weapon it is that its antagonist has produced. For him there are no revolutionary weapons. In one of his neatest pieces of quotation, he cites a Defense Department spokesman who confesses that "attack and defense al ways work together," an admission which promises that the century will draw to a close much along the path that, militarily, it has followed these last 25 years. For those who look no for the end, but perhaps for some pause in the arms race, the only hop-lies in the budget-defeating costs which new weapons now lay upon productive populations wherever the live. The point really does seem to be approaching when man will no longer be able to afford the things which he is clever enough to invent.

John Keegan, no relation to General Keegan, is a senior lecturer in war stud-Sandhurst and the author of "Six Armies in Normandy: From D-Day to the Liberation of Paris, June 6th August 25th, 1944." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Saturday Review Purchase

United Press Intersectional. COLUMBIA, Missouri — Jeff Gluck, 29, owner and publisher of the bi-weekly Campus Digest at the University of Missouri and the monthly Missouri Life, has announced he is buying the Saturday Review and moving it to Missouri, pending approval by the New York court handling the Review's insolvency proceedings.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

NEARLY half a century ago the great English player-writer Skid Simon offered some interesting psychological advice about opening leads. If your choice lies between leading your own suit and your partner's suit, he suggested that you should tend to lead your partner's suit.

The reasoning is based on morale rather than technique. If you lead your partner's suit and are wrong in doing so, he is likely to be sympathet-ic. But if you take the opposite tack and are wrong, he may be mad at you for the rest of the session, which will not help the partnership performance.

West broke this "rule" on the di-

agramed deal, and was well on the way to creating some partnership discord when a combination of circumstances intervened. West led against four hearts after

her partner opened the bidding with one club. The club suit might have been weak and the spade holding was attractive, so she began the proceed-ings with the spade king.

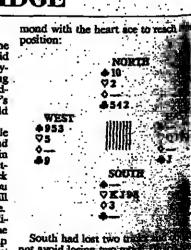
A club lead would have given South no real chance, and the spade lead should have been fatal. South won with the ace and should have returned the suit. This would have allowed him to throw a diamond on the spade jack and eventually ruff two diamonds with dummy's trump honors.

But South erred by starting dia-

monds immediately, and gave East art opportunity that she was quick to seize. When the third round of diamonds was ruffed with the heart ten, East had an opportunity. The obvious overruff would have

made matters easy for the declarer, who would have been able to ruff another diamond high and draw trumps. But, instead, East shrewdly discarded B spade.

South now led the spade jack from dummy, but it was too late. West won and shifted to clubs. South ruffed the second club lead and ruffed a dia-



South had lost two most and not avoid losing two most ? and the diamond winner A trump finesse in the dit sition would have met the same fate: "In the circumstance, painter, it marked East graciously." I forgot you for that opening least.

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SPORTS

Sugar Ray Leonard, wife Juanita after the announcement.

Leonard Bowing Out

By Angus Phillips

Washington Post Service
BALTIMORE — Sugar Ray Leonard, improvising all the way exactly as be has throughout a spectacular boxing career, quit the ring Toesday night and said he would never he back as a fighter.

Leonard kept a crowd of about 7,500 admirers at the Civic Center waiting as he de-livered a soliloquy about all the things he has found beautiful — most notably his sight, which had been briefly imper-

iled by his boxing career.

Pointing to middleweight champion Marvin Hagler, who was seated nearby, Leonard said: "A fight with this cham-pioo would be one of the greatest in boxing history. This is the only man that could make But unfortunately, it will

never happen."
And then Leonard, 26, the wealthiest fighter boxing has ever known, said, "Thank you," and turned away from the microphone.

There was a moment of confusion, because many have re-cently forecast that Leonard would oot fight Hagler but might return to the ring anyway against other opponents. Someone asked, "Does that

mean you won't fight anyone?" Leonard replied he would not. "No. That's it. That's it." Leonard said he had reached... his decision to retire "right here tonight in the ring," after wrestling with the question for for a detached retina in his left eve May 9 - shortly before a scheduled title defense against Roger Stafford — and two weeks ago was given a clean

hill of health from to return to boxing if he chose to. Leonard said when he came into the mock ring for Tuesday night's "Salute to Sugar Ray Leonard" he was about 55 to 60 percent certain he would retire. The clincher, he said, came when Hagler was introduced to

the crowd and climbed into the

ring with him.
"I made the decision today with Marvin Hagler present, Leonard said. "Every day would change my mind. I wanted Marvin Hagler present. When I walked to the corner where Hagler was, I wanted to feel something. And I didn't." A Hagler fight would have been worth about \$15 million to Leonard, the biggest pay-

check in the sport's history.

It was a strange scene. In the

Civic Center, on Feh. 5, 1977. Leonard began his unparalleled professional career with a six-round decision over Luis Vega. Five years and \$37 million later he had captured two titles, the welterweight and junior middleweight championships, and had avenged his only pro defeat in 33 fights by defeating Roberto Duran in the second of one of the most exciting back-to-back boxing confronta-

tions ever. Leonard's 32 professional victories included 7 knockouts, 16 TKOs and 9 decisions. He was oever knocked down as a

When it came time to make his announcement Leonard launched into a freewheeling speech in which he said, "Very few people get a second chance to visualize how beautiful the world is. I had the blessing to be able to see again."

Leonard described the things he regarded as beautiful and applauded his closest friends and family. Before the evening got under way, his mother had said of her son's intentions and the prospect of big money for future fights, "What's he going to do with all that money if he can't see it?"

After Leonard announced his retirement he apologized for recent confusion about his plans, "I didn't want to inten-tionally mislead the press or the public," he said, "But everyday it was a different answer. Leonard said he intends to

work in television and advertis-ing "and do anything in my power to help" boxing. His attorney and confident

Mike Trainer applanded the decision. "I think it's something to be said for Ray Leonard that he recognizes that whether or not he could beat Marvin Hagler is not the end of the world," said Trainer. Much of Tuesday night's

preliminary activity consisted of a stirring film of highlights from Leonard's career. The savagery of the fast-punching welterweight when he gained an advantage, seen over and over again on the screen m tapes of his best moments, stirred the crowd to cheering.

They saw the best of Leonhis title victory over Wilfred Benitez, his two fights with Duran, his knockout of Ayub Kalule for the junior middleweight crown and the 14-round technical knockout of Tommy Hearns for the un-disputed welterweight crown on Sept. 16, 1981.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Robin Yount of the Milwaukee Brewers, who capped his finest season by setting a World Series batting record, is the runaway winner of the American League's most valuable player

Yount, a 27-year-old shortstop, received all but one first-pace vote and 385 points in balloting by a panel of 28 members of the Baseball Writers Association of America, two from each league city. Eddie Murray of the Baltimore Orioles was second with 228 points. The results were announced late

'Third in the voting was Doug DeCinces of the California Angels with 178 points, followed by Hai McRae of Kansas City (175) and Cecil Cooper of the Brewers (152). The other first-place vote went to Reggie Jackson of the California Angels, who finished sixth with 107 points. 107 points.

In 1982, Yount coupled an im-proved offense with his most con-sistent season in the field to surpass the potential that even his boosters had forecast when he broke into the major leagues in 1974, at age 18.

Before this year, Yount's best season had been 1980, when he set career marks with a 293 average. 23 home runs and 87 runs batted in. In 1982, he batted 331, one point behind league-leader Willie Wilson of Kansas City; he also drove in 114 runs, hit 29 homers, stole 14 bases and, while improving his range at shortstop, commit-ted only 24 errors.

Yount, whose bat cooled off during the American League playoff against California, was outstanding as the Brewers met St.

bles with 46. He was second to teammate Paul Mohitor in runs with 129 and third in triples with 12.

Louis in the Series. He batted .414 Harry Daltoo, Milwaukee's genwith one homer and shared the eral manager, said Yount is better than most great shortstops of the past because he excels at batting as team lead with Cooper by driving in six runs. Although the Brewers lost the Series in seven games. Yount set a record with four hits well as fielding. "Luis Aparicio was a great defensive shortstop in each of two games. and had tremendous speed, but he Yount played only one season in the minor leagues, in 1973, before joining the Brewers the following did not hit the ball ont of the park," Dalton said.

Asked on the eve of the World year. He played in 107 games his first season and has been the team's regular shortstop ever since. Series if he felt he deserved MVP honors, Yount disavowed personal goals. "The Milwaukee Brewers This year, Yount became the first shortstop to lead the league in both total bases (367) and slugging percentage (.578). He led the league with 210 hits and ned McRae for the league lead in donare the most valuable team," he said then. "The year I had could not have come about if it wasn't for this club."

On Tuesday he remarked:

cae for the league lead in don-	"When you are involved i
American Le	eague MVPs
1982—Robin Youni, Milwaukee. 1981—Rollie Fingers, Milwaukee. 1980—George Breth, Kansas City. 1979—Jon Bayter, California. 1979—Jim Rice, Boston. 1977—Rod, Carsw. Minnesota. 1974—Thurman Munson. New York. 1975—Fred Lyss. Boston. 1974—Jeff Borroughs. Texas. 1973—Respie Jackson. Ooklond. 1973—Royle Jackson. Ooklond. 1973—Olick Alien. Chicago. 1979—Vida Bitte. Ookland. 1979—Olick Alien. Chicago. 1979—Vida Bitte. Ookland. 1979—Only Powell, Bottfirmore. 1966—Dannis MicLoin. Detroit. 1966—Cansis MicLoin. Detroit. 1967—Carl Yestraerski, Boston. 1964—Frank Robinson, Bollimore. 1964—Grank Robinson, Bollimore. 1964—Grank Robinson, Bollimore.	1956—Mickey Mantis, New York. 1955—Yopi Berra, New York. 1955—Yopi Berra, New York. 1953—A Rossen, Cleveland. 1952—Bobby Shantz, Philadelohia. 1952—Bobby Shantz, Philadelohia. 1953—Phili Rizzufo, New York. 1959—Phili Rizzufo, New York. 1948—Lau Boudreau, Cleveland. 1947—Joe DiMaogila, New York. 1945—Hall Newhouser, Detroit. 1945—Hall Newhouser, Detroit. 1945—Spud Chandler, New York. 1940—Hall Newhouser, Detroit. 1943—Spud Chandler, New York. 1940—Hall Revinouser, Detroit. 1943—Joe Gardan, New York. 1940—Hank Greenbars, Detroit. 1949—Joe DiMaogila, New York. 1940—Hank Greenbars, Detroit. 1953—Jimmy Foxx, Boston. 1957—Joe DiMaogila, New York.

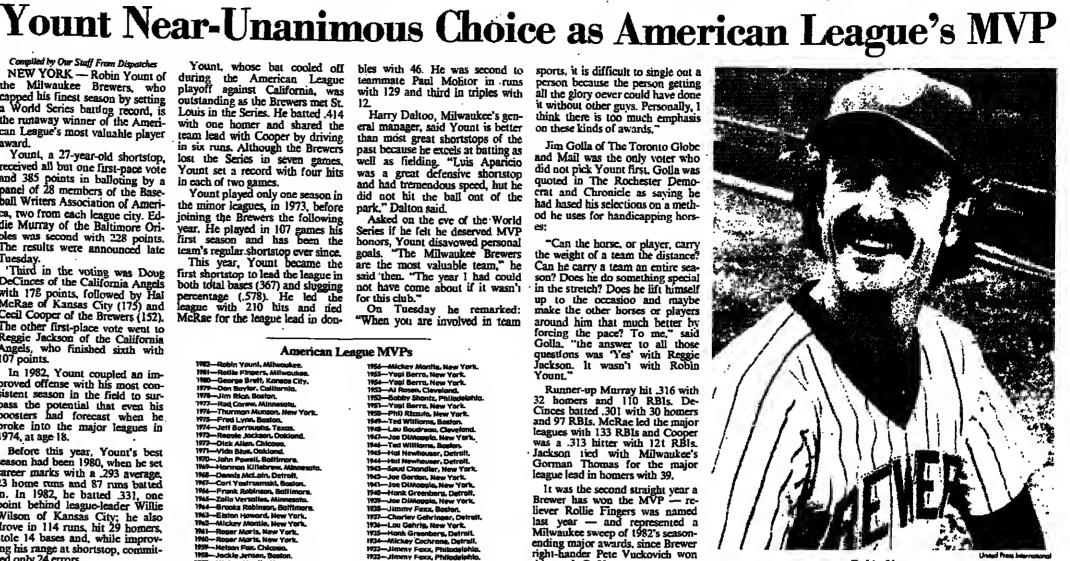
sports, it is difficult to single out a person because the person getting all the glory oever could have done without other guys. Personally, 1 think there is too much emphasis on these kinds of awards.

Jim Golla of The Toronto Globe and Mail was the only voter who did not pick Yount first, Golla was quoted in The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle as saying he had hased his selections on a method he uses for handicapping hors-

"Can the horse, or player, carry the weight of a team the distance? Can he carry a team an entire sea-son? Does he do something special in the stretch? Does he lift himself up to the occasioo and maybe make the other horses or players around him that much better by forcing the pace? To me," said Golla, "the answer to all those questions was 'Yes' with Reggie Jackson. It wasn't with Robin

Runner-up Murray hit 316 with 32 homers and 110 RBIs. De-Cinces batted 301 with 30 homers and 97 RBIs. McRae led the major leagues with 133 RBIs and Cooper was a 313 hitter with 121 RBIs. Jackson tied with Milwaukee's Gorman Thomas for the major league lead in homers with 39.

It was the second straight year a Brewer has won the MVP - reliever Rollie Fingers was named last year — and represented a Milwaukee sweep of 1982's season ending major awards, since Brewer right-hander Pete Vuckovich won this year's Cy Young Award.



One Rookie Finds Strike Another Phase of a Movable Fast

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Willie Sydnor has decided it is time to go out into the real world and look for work.

class of 1982, he is not expecting to find a job that relates to his major in psychology. He cannot be so choosy. "Odds and ends," he said. "Anything. I don't know what I'm

Unlike most members of the ferent football uniforms, He is 23 class of 1982, however, Sydnor has long been accustomed to changing direction because of circumstances beyond his control. In the last sev-

4 Teams Vote Conditional Approval Of NFL Ownership's Current Offer want and what you can change council Tuesday filed an unfair la-and go from there." council Tuesday filed an unfair la-bor practice complaint, charging

NEW YORK - The Houston Oilers, Los Angeles Rams and Dallas Cowboys joined the New Orleans Saints Tuesday in giving conditional support to the National Football League club owners' latest contract offer, denting the union's publicly proclaimed solid

But many players also reaf-firmed their opposition-to the fiveyear, \$1.31 billion offer hy the league's management council, and NFL Players Asscianoo leader Ed sted that no formally voted to accept the pro-

Garvey contended the dissent-ing clubs were not fully informed of the proposal and that their questions coocerning the offer in essence constituted a vote of disapproval. When you get to the bottom of it, they posed questions that required good hard collective bargaining," Garvey said.

"Many of the teams have made lists which move very close to our proposal. In collective bargaining that's what you do, list what you

EASTERN CONFERENCE

The Oilers voted 27-5, with four abstentions, to accept the owners' offer in principle, lioebacker Gregg Bingham said Tuesday night. But he added the owners would have to change several items in the offer, including guaranteeing the players 1982 wages, and clarify language in several other sections of the proposal.

Dallas quarterback Danny White said the Cowboys would be willing to accept the owners' entire offer "if they will clarify some of the language." The Los Angeles Times reported that the Rams had voted, 15-11, in favor of accepting it, but 20 Rams were absent and their votes were still to be counted.

On Mooday, the Saints, critical in the past of some unioo stances, became the first team to publicly break the united froot when they voted, 45-1, with one abstentioo to accept "in principle" the owners' offer as tendered in a 75-page document Saturday night, just before the latest round of negoriations

Meanwhile, the management

bor practice complaint, charging that New Orleans player represent-ative Russell Erxleben had been threatened by union officials for

In its complaint, the council said that on at least four occasions "the NFLPA [the union], hy its officers, agents and representatives, includ-ing Gene Upshaw and [executive committee member] Elvin Bethea,

threats that Garvey, the union's executive director, "would have my leg broken and all this stuff," Garvey denied the allegation, calling it "absurd that anyone with the union would threaten a player."

Half of the 16-week regular season — 112 games — oow has been affeeted by the strike, leaving no more than 10 games if the season resumes Nov. 21 and two weekends are made up.

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years old and has no promises for

More than seven weeks ago, on the second Sunday of the National Football League season, Sydnor was a rookie wide receiver and special-teams player with the Pitts-burgh Steelers. He thought he had found a place to learn and to de-velop his talents. He had thought the same thing as a freshman at Northwestern University, and as a sophomore at Villanova and as a senior at Syracuse. Five times in six years, Sydnor

has been in the position of having to look for another football team in a new place. He can still laugh at his never-ending search — and that he may lead the NFL in invitations to homecoming weekend

But there are other, more sober-ing facts. Two days after his pro-debut, he was on strike. His chances of earning another Steeler paycheck in the near future seem less likely with each day. There are car payments to make immediately, and plans for a wedding have had to be put off.

"A game check and a couple of bonuses don't last too loog if you doo't have any other income," he

He was cut near the end of training camp, after having signed with Pittsburgh as a free agent, but a series of injuries to veterans quickly created a job for a rookie. Now the rookie has been caught

home look at their paychecks and wonder if the players' demands are unreasonable, Sydoor has moved back to his parents' home in Rosemont, outside Philadelphia, to save money.
"It's weird wheo you read some-

thing about what the players want," he said, "And then, if

oew staff was not bound to that agreement. "I was being pressured oot to run track." he said. "I had been promised I could do both."

class sprinter in the mid-1950s. Sydnor competed in both sports. He joked that his joh oo Villanova's championship distance-medley relay team was just to stay close enough for Sydney Marce to make up the difference.

he wanted to play pro football.

The phone calls from recruiters began that night, Withio four days, he had heard from more than a dozen schools.

Within a week, recruiters were illing around the Villanova fieldhouse, handing out brochures and studying films. A teammate that day called the scene a going-outof-busioess sale, "A madhouse," Sydnor remembers.

Again he moved on. There was a new coach at Syracuse. Sydnor had a chance to play and complete his degree requirements within a year. He caught 29 passes last fall for 418 yards and two touchdowns. and he was graduated last spring. He shopped around before signing with the Steelers, and after having been cut near the end of camp, he was considering the Canadian Foothall League and the U.S. Foothall League when the Steelers called him hack.

Now, who knows? Ironically, the 1974 strike gave constriking reokies an opportunity when veterans stayed out of training camps.

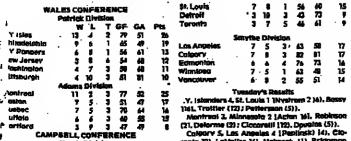
when I go back, if there's no sea-son this year." Sydnor said. He laughed and added, "I don't even know if I'll still be considered a rookie or not. I hope not."

reasons — and a simpler issue: "Not being hassled for being a rookie," said the rookie.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Vayne Babych of St. Louis, left, and John Tonelli of New York ot into it during Tuesday's game, a 4-1 Islander victory that broke a four-game winless streak for the Stanley Cup champs.

NHL Standings



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Amateur Standing Given Nehemiah For U.S. Track

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PHILADELPHIA — Worldrecord hurdler Renaldo Nehemiah may compete as an amateur in the United States even though he played professional football this year. The ruling was announced late Tuesday by Richard Holland-er, chairman of the review board of The Athletics Congress, which governs U.S. track and field. The question of whether

Nehemiah could compete in amateur track events arose after he joined the National Football League's San Francisco 49ers as a wide receiver last spring. He played in the first two games before the NFL players struck in September. Nehemiah, 23, set the world record time of 12.93 seconds for the 110-meter hurdles in August 1981.

His amateur status had been in question because of a TAC rule that bars an athlete who has signed a contract in any sport from par-ticipating as an amateur in U.S. track and field events. But the board based its decision on a provision that allows athletes to receive money from participating in sport as long as that participation does not aid their track and

field performances. Still undecided is Nehemiah's eligibility for international competition or for the 1984 Olympics. That decision must come from the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

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Phoents: 179. Hougeto 91 ILucos, Davis 17, Johnson 14: Hoyes 17, M. Jones 16).
Alianta 16b, Derver 195 (Roundfield 27, Wilkins 15: English 36, Vandeweghe 24).

Transactions BASEBALL .

National League
HOUSTON—Named Cot Deal, Deals Menke,
Jerry Wolker, coaches. FOOTBALL

United States Football League
ARIZONA—Staned Som Greene and Dennis
Pearson, wide receivers; Ken Sweitzer, auarteractive wide receiver; and Steven Williams, wide

gram, Jomes Wolker, Torrmy Lister and David Dote, defersive linemen; Dave Corsinetti, tock-le; Glen Walker, punter; Frank Jorden and Glile: Glen Walker, numer; Frank Jordon and Gli-bert Alvarez, placekickers; Gree Williams, Jian Duffiner and George Bonks, linebockers; Invin Castillo, Hoht and; Scott Kupitz and Jim Weath-stry, quards; Angele Gesch, coarterback; Tien Curninghom, Jimmy Clinton, Lonale Turner, Melvin Fields and LaRue Herrington, wide receivers: Dennis Cole and Dennis Wylle, cornerbacks; and Scotty Byers. Chuck Scieli-and Phillip Gilbert, safeties. NEW JERSEY—Signed Victor Hicks. Hight and; Dana Noet and Parte Racford, defensive backs; Jeff Kesiner, offensive aucrd; Kennan Startzeil, placekicker, and James Berry, run-

Startzell, placekicker, and James Berry, run **CAKLAND—Signed Wyolf Henderson, Derrick** CARLAND—Signed Wyerr Henderson, Derrict Martin, De McCall and Chris Selfa, defensive backs; Sieve Krainock, quarterback and Deute Tisby, wide receiver. PHILADELPHIA—Signed Ken Braswell, Gler Marris and Rick Donaldson, linebackers.

Casadias Featball League BRITISH COLUMBIA—Signed Ray Dewalt, NOCKEY

National Hockey Lease

CHICAGO—Collect up Ken Yoremchuk
Alke Prider, forwards.

WINNIPEG—Signed Down Scetaert, soall

COLLEGE STANFORD—Announced resignation of Bot Rose, sports information director; named Slevi Roczynski sports information director, effective his dissenting views.

threatened, restraiged and coerced" Erxleben. Erxleben said he had received

Not unexpectedly, the NFL called off oext weekend's games.

in the strike. While his friends at CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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someooe comes up to me, they say: 'Don't you think that's a lot? We make \$20,000, or \$16,000.' It's hard to explaio. You always get a lot of questions that are very hard

His odyssey began in 1977, as a senior at Radnor (Pennsylvania) High School, when he chose to enroll at Northwestern. The coach was replaced at the end of his freshman season, and while the old staff had allowed him to play football and run for the track team, the

he transferred to Villanova, where his father had been a world-

But in April 1981, in the middle of one night in the spring of his junior year, the news broke that football was being dropped at Vil-lanova. He called home at 7 that morning to tell his mother he would have to leave the school if

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This strike may cost roo chance to develop before a new group competes for their jobs next "It will be just starting over

His hope is based on economic

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P

WASHINGTON — Of all the safekeeping and then forgot about electinn races last week nothing compared to the governor's contest in Illinois.

On Monday I called a friend of

mine at the Chicago Sun-Times and asked him if either Jim Thompson or Adlai Stevenson had won. "We may not know until 1984."

he told me. "How come Illinois is so late in reporting their election results?" I

wanted to know. "Because we don't like tn count all our ballots on the same night. Both sides like in keep some votes in reserve in case they need them at a future date. Like if the election is too close to call. Now that enough time has elapsed, we're starting to see a lot of votes that no one knew had been cast nn election night."

"I don't understand." "Well, while I was talking to you

they just put a bulletin on my desk. They just found a whole bunch of ballnt boxes underneath home plate at Wrigley Field."

"Is that good for Thompson or

"They don't know yet if the ballot boxes came from downstate Illinois or the Chicago precincts. Either side could have buried them there, because as the Cubs' home field it's one of the safest hiding places in Illinois."

"Then the election is still up in

"It could be for some time. They now have scuba divers looking for punch hale cards in Lake Michigan. If they can find them and dry them off we may have a better idea of how the election is going."

"I didn't know they dumped ballnts in Lake Michigan."

"They do in November, The water is freezing and you really need a close election before the state will spend any money for divers to find the boxes. Wait a minute, I just got another bulletin. They found another 2,000 ballnts in the lost and found baggage room at O'Hare Airport,"

. 'I wonder how they got lost?" I

"The airline company thinks some election official might have been carrying them out of state for

"That's a hard story to swal-

"It isn't if you live in Illinois. Do you know one election official at a polling booth took all her balints home in a shopping bag. And tried to trade them for cat food

"Don't the people out there get mad when they can't find out wbn their governor is going tn be?"

"It doesn't bother most of us. We're used to it. Some voters like to have their ballots counted right away. But most of the people whn have close party affiliations prefer to leave it up to the political pros in decide when their votes should be tallied. Besides, without NFL football the governm's race is the

"Rumor has it in Washington that Mayor Byrne of Chicago is holding back same of ber machine vntes because she hates Stevenson, and is trying to make a deal with

"We heard the same thing here," he said. "Adlai is trying to get a search warrant so his people can go into the Merchandise Mart, because he heard Byrne's people had stashed away dozens of ballot hoxes nn the giftware floor. I just got another bulletin. They just found another 100 ballnt hoxes in a derailed freight car on the Burlington Northern Railroad outside of Springfield."

"That could put Thompson over the top," I said.

"Nnt necessarily. Someone told me that 200 precincts that still haven't reported in are holding back their votes in the locker room of the Chicago Bears until the freight train votes are counted."

"I must say you people in Illi-nois have put the thrill back in political elections. Even the network exit pollsters can't predict what's going to happen in your state from one November to the next. Have they counted your vote yet?" "I hope so. Because my cousin

and I never agree on politics and I always try to cancel out his vnte." "What does your cousin have to say to that?

"I dnn't know. He's been dead

Last and Found

George Gipe Has Spent Three Years Compiling a Book of Loose Ends

By Dave Larsen Los Angeles Times Service

OS ANGELES - One title that George Gipe had considered for his new work was "The Book of Lasts."

He was afraid however, that people would think it was a book about shoes. What emerged in-stead was "The Last Time When," a fascinating compendium about everything from the final time a bell-crier cried to the concluding journey of the Orient

Express.
"The study of firsts has produced several books," Gipe writes in his preface. "Lasts often make better reading than firsts and in many ways illuminate the human condition with more clarity, poignancy and realism."

Consider the bell-crier, whom

Consider the bell-crier, whom tradition has walking through town and singing something like: "Twelve n'clock and all's well." Actually, his responsibility was to ensure street illumination, and therefore a more typical cry would have been, "Look to your lanterns." Anyway, the author's research turned up the fact that the last community to give un its the last community to give up its officially salaried crier was Liverpool, which retired Francis George in 1890 after his career of

60 years.
"The book was three years in the making [World Almanac Publications: \$8.95] and my research would reach 12 feet if piled from the floor," Gipe said. "It got so that every time I read something,



Bell: "So much to do."

the word last would jump out at

Sometimes serendipity smiled. "It was while reading a news-paper obituary — of Samuel Seymour, who died in Arlington, Virginia, in 1956 — that I learned he had been a 5-year-old in the audi-ence at Ford's Theater the night President Lincoln was shot," Gipe went on. "I feel safe in con-cluding Seymour had been the last eyewitness to the event."

There are all manner of other tidbits. Consider that for nearly a century, beginning in 1883, the Orient Express symbolized luxury as it made its way from Paris to Istanbul. "The cars in which they [the passengers] traveled had seats trimmed with Brussels lace, lush damask curtains on the windows, and fittings of solid oak and mabogany....Gourmet meals were commonplace, of course, featuring oysters and pheasant, all served by waiters in morning coats.'

On May 27, 1977, with the day coaches crowded with passengers generally unaware of the trip's significance, the 18 in first class sang "Anld Lang Syne" and swal-lowed the last of their champagne as the now-seedy train pulled into the Istanbul station for the last

"Dead Men Don't Wear Plaid," said that sometimes he consulted books on firsts to discover potential lasts, such as for horsecars.

"I also read five sets of encyclopedias. I went through the entire indexes of Time magazine, The New York Times and the London Times, and without us-ing any outside researchers." Heavy stuff for a man, now 48, whose career as a professional writer began as a composer no gag captions for movie stills. His first, for which he was paid \$5 and which showed Gregory Peck using a walkie-talkie in a war scene, had the star saying "I told you never to call me at work!"

When not occupied with books and screenplays, Gipe likes to sit in his Studio City home and dream up capricious titles for unlikely books, such as "The History of Masking Tape," "A Century of Arm Rests," "Peeling Bananas From the Middle."

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TUESDAYS



George Sanders: "Bored."

But there is nothing unreal about "The Last Time When," especially not the chapter that tells the final earthly words of the famous,

Emily Dickinson: "I must go in for the fog is rising."
George Sanders (suicide note): "I am leaving because I am Alexander Graham Bell: "So

little done. So much to do."
William Palmer, about to be hanged, as he stepped onto the trapdoor: "Are you sure it's

William Sydney Porter (O.Henry), to a friend: "Charlie, I'm afraid to go home in the William Sydney Porter (O. Henry), to a friend: "Charlie, I'm afraid to go home in the dark."

Gertrude Stein: "What is the

Gertrude Stem: "What is the answer? What was the question?"
Gipe said he got the idea of packaging lasts while he was riding a train home from Boston in 1979. "I had just finished a book and needed something to work on, so I was researching the V-rockets which fell on London. But I could find nothing which But I could find nothing which listed the last one until I consulted the London Times of 1945 [the last rocket was on March 29 of that year!" Thus was born a book, although not with the title the author had in mind. "My choice was 'Last Things First,'

but the publisher changed it." The author said that for space reasons they also excised gems such as who the last castrato was. Castrati, be explained, were males who were castrated at an early age, primarily in the 17th and 18th centuries, to preserve their high voices for use in churches and operas. Research turned up the name of Alessandro Moreschi, who died in 1922. highly thought of, albeit not by

The 341 pages that did survive



Dickinson: "Rising fog."

in print, however, are divided into such chapters as lively arts, sports, literary, transportation, political, crime and punishment.

For instance, the final beheading in Great Britain was on April
19, 1747 — of a victim who first
put on his spectacles to make
sure the inscription on his coffin was correct.
"I included the chapter on

sporting lasts because in your personal life you go from indecisiveness to indecisiveness." Gipe said. "Sports has a result. Somebody wins or loses.

Thus the reader is privy to the last bare-knuckle championship fight, baseball's last tripleheader, Manolete's last bull (upsetting the odds makers, the bull won), Karl Wallenda's last walk.

There is also material on President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's last fireside chat, the last year that the U.S. Postal Service put on the envelope the time of day (within 30 minutes) that a piece of mail passed through each sta-tion, Guy Lombardo's last New Year's Eve performance, the end of the Edsel antomobile, and many other items for the last and



Caroline Annulment?

PEOPLE

Princess Caroline of Monaco, granted a civil divorce from her French husband two years ago, is now seeking to have the marriage annulled by the Roman Catholic Church, Vatican sources reported. Three Vatican judges — an Italian. a Colombian and a Frenchman are examining the case that could take months to decide, the sources said. According to printed reports in Italy and elsewhere. Pope John Paul II entered the case himself out of compassion for the 25-year-old princess's late mother, Princess Grace. However, a Vatican source said the Sacred Roman Rota, the Vatican tribunal, took up the case before Princess Grace died in an automobile accident in September. Princess Caroline married Philippe Junot in June 1978, reportedly against her mother's wishes. They officially separated in August 1980, and in October that year the princess obtained a divorce.

Senator Edward Kennedy is in Greece on a cruise aboard a yacht owned by the Greek tycoon loannis Latsis, according to ship-ping sources and Greek port au-thorities. Greek press reports said the Massachusetts Democrat decided on the cruise as a rest after his successful campaign for re-election as senator.

Israel has lifted the ban on the music of Richard Strauss. But the Israeli Broadcasting Authority did nothing to remove the ban on playing the music of Richard Wag-ner, whose music was idolized by Adolf Hitler. The broadcasting au thority said that Strauss was not anti-Semitic and that be used his position in Hitler's Germany to protect Jewish friends and colleagues. A morning news program Wednesday announced the ending of the ban on Strauss against a background of the composer's mu-

After a combined 100 years as screen stars, Bette Davis and James Stewart, both 74, have finally made a movie together, but it won't be seen in U.S. theaters. The movie is "Right of Way," about an elderly couple who make a suicide pact when the wife is struck with a terminal illness. It will be seen next year by subscribers of Home Box Office and also may be shown in theaters abroad. Asked at a staff and of Tracy as well."

luncheon if they had any moral compunctions about their toles. Davis snapped, "Not a bit, We're just actors doing a samp." She turned to Stewart and said, "Tell them the Lindbergh story, Jimmy. "Well," Stewart said, he once was asked if he would have played Charles Lindbergh in the film "Spirit of St. Louis" if he had known Lindbergh was anti-Semitic. It wouldn't have made a difference, he said, "it was just a good

A Los Angeles judge has ordered the former wife of Tony Corps to pay the actor 5492,000 for actworks and furniture she took from their Bel-Air home following their February divorce, Curis's lawyer says. Leslie Meredith Allen, a for-mer model who was Curtis's third wife, sold a French modern paint ing by Balthus for \$400,000 and cleared furniture and other art nb iects out of the mansion she and curts shared during their 12-year marriage. Superior Court Judge James Reese told her to repay Curtis the value of the painting plus 592,000 for the other items. The property division was part of the original divorce settlement but she just didn't give Tony what he was awarded, the attorney said. Curtis, 57, now lives in the Bel-Air home. His former wife moved to

A 9-year-old girl who underwent 10 operations to reattach a leg cut off by a train last August walked out of the hospital to begin theraout of the hospital to begin therappy at home. Doctors said that Tracy Meadows's stamina enabled her to walk again. "Tracy's a quiet little girl," said Bill Delgarda, a spokesman at Martin Luther King Jr. General Hospital in Los Angeles. "But she's also a very strong little girl. She'd have to be to have again through what she has and to gone through what she has and to come out smiling." Tracy was playing on railroad tracks near her South Los Angeles home Ang. 24 when a freight train ran over her right leg, severing it just below the knee. The girl faces two more operations, doctors said, and will have to undergo continued physical to undergo continued physical therapy. "It's the first time any-thing like this has been accom-plished at this hospital," Delgardo said. "We're very proud of our

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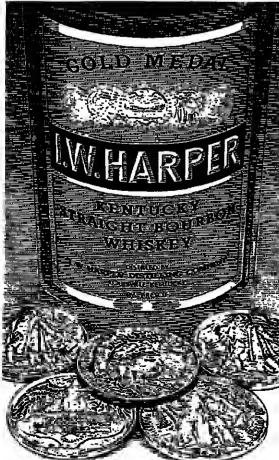
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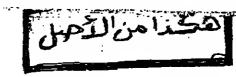
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